THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Read Decides that the Supreme Court Naturalizations are All Illegal and Void.

He Instructs the Election Officers to Reject Them.

This morning, in the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, Justice Read upon the bench, William B. Mann, Esq., attended by a number of citizens, appeared before the Court and made the following petition:—

May it please your Honor:—Within a very short time another gentleman will be sworn into office as the District Attorney of this county. I wish to devote the remnant of my official life, it is but a few moments, to the discharge of a duty that I and the gentlemen who accompany me consider most sacred. I appear before you as the District Attorney of the county, and with gentlemen, citizens of this county, to ask your opinion in regard to the naturalization papers that have purported to have been issued from this Court. There is an act of Assembly in this State making it a criminal offense to issue a naturalization paper without a hearing before a court and adjudication by the proper judge. There is not a single record in this whole naturalization of such hearing and adjudication, and yet there are thousands of certificates issued from this Court abroad in the community. The election officers are totally unable to discriminate between those properly issued by the Presiding Judge and those sent out by the Prothonotary and his tipstaves. In view of these facts we have come to ask your Honor to decide upon the legality of such proceedings, and whether these are or are not naturalization papers.

The Justice, in reply, said:—This is a subject I have considered gravely, and on it upon which I held conference with two other Judges of this Court; after which I wrote, on the 7th of October, a letter which expressed the unanimous opinions of those gentlemen. Fearing that there would be difficulty in regard to these naturalization papers, and anticipating that this very proceeding would take place, I have written an opinion upon it, which I now proceed to read:—

The number of persons naturalized in the Court of Nisi Prius, from the 13th of September last to the 13th October, 1868, was six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, of which number two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were naturalized in the week ending the 3d day of October, and of these seven hundred and twenty were naturalized in one day of five hours. These persons were neither examined by nor sworn by the Judge holding the Court, but the examination and oath were made and administered by two or more tipstaves, in a corner of the court room, or in an adjoining room. The applicant was not seen by the Judge, nor by the Prothonotary, who attached his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves. *In fact, there was no examination at all.* What the tipstaves did was to administer the oaths.

In my letter of the 7th of October last I said:—"We all three regard the practice of naturalization, pursued by the Nisi Prius, however old, or by whatever judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore illegal. Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness, or voucher, should be conducted by the Judge himself. Such was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of the county of Allegheny;" and is the established practice in all the counties beyond the limits of Philadelphia.

My attention has been called to the 10th section of the act of the 4th April, 1868. The constitutionality of this act was before the Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, and he called upon us to hear the arguments and assist him with our advice. Two of us thought the law constitutional. The Chief Justice was of opinion it was unconstitutional in several of its provisions, in only one of which my brother Strong concurred, in relation to the ten days before election. This was the only part of it which the Court decided to be unconstitutional. This section, therefore, which is a separate, independent enactment, is in full force, and is in these words:—

"If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some one of the Judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders and abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years."

Now it is clear that none of the persons to whom naturalization certifications were furnished had ever been *duly examined* and sworn in open Court in presence of some of the Judges thereof, *according to the act of Congress.*

They were not duly examined—in fact, not examined at all—by the Judge or the Prothonotary, nor even by the officiating tipstaves; nor were they sworn in open court, in presence of the Judge; nor were the applicant and his witness sworn by the Judge or Prothonotary; but the examination, which was never made, and the administration of the oath, were intrusted to two tipstaves, who had no power to examine or to administer an oath.

There is not a single feature of a judicial act in the whole transaction.

The Prothonotary who furnishes such certificates exposes himself to the penalties of the statute, and the persons using such certificates and voting or attempting to vote thereon render themselves liable to be punished to the utmost limit of the law.

There is direct evidence of the natural effect of no due examination of the applicant or his witness, in the naturalization of a Rebel soldier, who of course had behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

So in certificates granted to men who were not in the country on the day they bore date; so in certificates granted to persons as minors, who had regularly declared their intentions; so where there were professional vouchers who were paid to perjure themselves, one of whom by his own acknowledgment and oath falsely vouched for seventy-two persons who were thus fraudulently naturalized.

The employment as a clerk, upon the recommendation of another clerk, of a person who had been convicted of issuing forged land warrants, and the employment of other persons in the office, may account for the blank certificates floating about with the seal affixed, to be filled up at the pleasure of the holder.

Taking, therefore into consideration the illegal character of these certificates, so distinctly pointed out by the act of Assembly and so severely punished by its provisions, with the circumstances of fraud so inseparably connected with them, I can only come to one conclusion that the whole issue is illegal contrary to the act of Congress, contrary to the act of Assembly, and should be rejected at the polls.

The Prothonotary is responsible for furnishing such certificates, and the persons who attempt to vote on them must face the penalties of the tenth section.

Some have contended, and with great force, that the Nisi Prius has no power to naturalize, but upon this point I express no opinion.

The naturalization frauds in this and other States show the necessity of Congress either confining naturalization to the Federal Courts, the officers of which are directly responsible to the United States; or if the State Courts are to be still permitted to naturalize, the proceedings should be so guarded by express positive provisions as will render frauds impracticable.

The act of Congress of 1813 punishes an offense that is often committed, of making sale or disposing of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, by making it felony, and upon conviction sentencing the offender to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period of not less than three nor more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court.

In view of the whole matter I make the following order:—

And now, November 2, 1868, it is ordered that no more aliens shall be naturalized in this Court.

Since writing the above, I find that indictments have been found against, and requisitions have been made for persons holding high official stations in a sister State; and that the Grand Jury on Saturday last made a very startling statement, as follows:—

"The Grand Jury have had before them evidence of the deliberate organization in open day, in this and neighboring cities of bands of men having no right to vote at our election coming to our city for the purpose and repeatedly voting under assumed names, also preventing legal voters from exercising their rights. The fraud has been carried to such an extent as seems to the jury to earnestly demand the efforts of all good citizens and officers of all parties to detect and punish to the extent of the law all such criminals."

I am a native of this city, and have lived here seventy-one years, but never before did I hear of such outrageous, high-handed acts of lawlessness as were said to have been perpetrated in this city on the 13th of last month. I am determined that these people from neighboring cities shall not come here and violate our highest right in this bold, fearless manner, and I warn all men who have designs to do so that I, as a justice of the peace, as a judge of the highest criminal court in the State, will take prompt measures to have arrested and properly punished all who are found engaged in it.

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

By an arrival yesterday at New York we have European dates to Oct. 20.

SPAIN.

Important Declaration by the Junta.

The Junta adopted on the 17th the following declaration, which was promulgated on the 18th:—

Whereas, the form of government is one of the questions of the greatest importance to the good organization of the State, which is all the more solid and respected the more completely it is the expression of the national will; whereas, the decision as to the form of government should be amply discussed, and a plebiscitum without previous ripe deliberation would not be the expression of the reasoning will of the nation; whereas, the vote of a plebiscitum, before the judgment of the electors has been enlightened by numerous discussions in public and by the journals, would not be the conscientious expression of the national sovereignty; whereas, considering the circumstances which preceded the revolution, the people have not had the opportunity of enlightening their consciences as to the most appropriate form of government, or judging exactly what person should be proposed to fill the highest post in the State; and whereas, important as it is to hasten the meeting of a constituent assembly in order to escape from a provisional state of things, full of peril for the revolution and prejudicial to the other interests of the country, it is equally destrable that the suffrages of the people should be enlightened in order to be free, a thing impossible if the electors are called upon at a brief notice to decide the form of government and designate the future head of the State, in as much as they would give way to unreflecting sympathies or obey pressure from abroad, instead of forming a correct judgment. The Junta proposes to the Provisional Government to declare that, in conformity with the programme agreed to at Cadiz, and proclaimed throughout the provinces, it belongs solely to the constituent assembly to decide the fundamental question of the future form of government, not that at the same time there is any intention of ignoring the right of every Spaniard, even including the public functionary, to express his opinion or manifest his personal sympathies.

The Situation.

There is nothing changed in the situation of Spanish affairs. The Manifesto to which I alluded in one of my recent letters, by which the Provisional Government was expected to throw out some hints as to the future destinies of the country, is not quite ready yet. Matters proceed at a leisurely pace in Spain. What would elsewhere be denounced as "provoking slowness" is here dignified into "mature deliberation." But, notwithstanding this unaccountable delay, the real intentions of the Provisional Government are as well known as if the official organ had spoken out. General Prim has freely declared, through the medium of a French journal devoted to his interests, that "no other government than a constitutional monarchy could suit the Spanish people." He has been twitted by a celebrated writer in another French newspaper, on the various grounds that "such a profession of faith on his part prejudges a question which, it had been agreed, was to be left for solution to the Spanish nation itself, as represented in a constituent assembly by deputies chosen upon the principle of universal suffrage;" moreover, that "it is idle for Spanish statesmen to talk about a constitutional monarchy, for a monarchy must needs imply a monarch, and it would be vain for the crown of Spain to go a-begging for a wearer either among the reigning or among the dispossessed dynasties, inasmuch as insurmountable difficulties arise against every candidate that may be named;" that, consequently, "there is no other alternative left for Spain than a republic, and that the attitude of the various revolutionary Juntas established throughout the Peninsula clearly points to the formation of a Federal Commonwealth."

ENGLAND.

The Expected Return of Dr. Livingstone.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison addresses the following letter to the *Times:*—

SIR:—I am happy to make known to the public that letters which I have just received from Dr. Kirk of Zanzibar, dated August 18 and 30, inform me that he had received through an Arab messenger short letters from Dr. Livingstone, written at Marungu and Cazembe, places which lie to the S. and S. S.W. of Lake Tanganyika.

As these brief letters were written in the months of October and December of 1867, we have now obtained intelligence which satisfactorily accounts for the delays that have occurred since he wrote to myself and others from a more southern latitude in the month of February, 1867. It appears that Livingstone has been living during three months with friendly Arabs, and waiting for the close of a native war before proceeding on his way to Ujiji, and he told the Arab messenger that after exploring Lake Tanganyika he intended to return to Zanzibar. This is the first announcement from himself that he intended to quit Africa by that route, and it confirms the suggestion I made long ago to the Royal Geographical Society, as stated in the *Times* of October 7.

The letters of Dr. Kirk are very comforting, inasmuch as they make clearly known to us that provisions, medicines, letters, and information had been sent to meet Livingstone at Ujiji, and that our great traveller was aware of their being so sent. Dr. Kirk also reminds me that when Livingstone went on this expedition (and he has not received any European news since) he was unacquainted with the discovery of Baker and the southern extension of Lake Albert Nyanza towards the Tanganyika; but as the map of Baker has also been transmitted to Ujiji, Livingstone will at once see that it was more than ever incumbent on him to try to solve the great problem of the Nilotic watershed of Africa, by determining whether these great lakes are united, or separated by high lands, and, if separated, by ascertaining into what river system Tanganyika discharges its surplus waters.

With the authentic data now before us we may well believe that the news which came by telegram from Bombay, dated October 3, was perfectly correct; for, after Livingstone quitted the southern end of Tanganyika, he will leave had about ten months to explore the whole course of that lake, and afterwards to find his way to the seacoast.

Your readers must remember that the ordinary post from Zanzibar, whether by the Seychelles or the Cape, usually takes six weeks or more to reach England, and hence, if my distinguished friend reaches that place in a week after the departure of the steamer which carried the news to Trincomalee, some weeks may probably elapse before we can know of his arrival at Zanzibar. He may, indeed, bring the news himself, and enable his admiring country-men to give him a hearty welcome before Christmas. Your obedient servant,

RODERICK I. MURCHISON,
Royal Geographical Society, 15 Whitehall Place, Oct. 19.

The "Thunderer" on the November Election.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

The elections which have lately been held in the United States are looked upon as the most important public decisions which have been given since the autumn of 1864. Then it was a question whether the great war should be carried out to the end or a less unbending policy accepted towards the South. The result of the national controversy was to re-elect President Lincoln and to commit the destinies of the country to the Republican party. The late elections indicate that another decision to the same effect is about to be recorded. The tide which last year was flowing in the direction of Democratic principles has turned. Perhaps the failure of the impeachment, which, in spite of Mr. Johnson's injudicious conduct, was never widely popular, has lessened the opposition to the dominant party, and induced a large section of the people to support it now that it is no longer engaged in a struggle with the Executive.

On the night after the great battle has been fought and won everything will be changed. Even an American politician may be exhausted by hard work and long-continued excitement. There will be a collapse of all interest in the struggle which has been waged with daily increasing earnestness for nearly a twelvemonth past, the beaten party will affect to despise the sour grapes which are beyond their reach, and everybody will prepare to make the best of his lot and to recognize as just an irreversible the decision of the country. That part of the community which, though taking no interest in politics, has no fancy for incessant electioneering will be glad that the business is over and that the country has a slight interval of rest before the Presidential campaign of 1872 shall begin. The skilful in "colonizing" and voting by "repeaters" will display their talents in some other field until the periodical return of the great contest.

In the present case the Democrats will probably now make up their minds to a defeat. It is said that the nomination of Mr. Seymour as their candidate for the Presidency has done them harm, since a more distinguished and a more trusted man might have been found. Some go even so far as to say that it is not yet too late to make a change. Chief Justice Chase was during the war one of the most prominent men at the North, and he received his appointment from President Lincoln; but at present he has, it seems, sufficiently the confidence of the Democratic party to make him acceptable to them, while he would, as it is thought, secure the votes of many waverers, who would otherwise, when the time came, vote for Grant in preference to Seymour. Why, then, should not Seymour be put aside and Chase started as the Democratic candidate?

RUSSIA.

Important Maritime Regulations.

The Russian Government have issued an important ukase on maritime police, which is subjoined in full:—

1. Within three miles' distance of the shores of the Russian continent or Russian islands foreign ships will be liable to the superintendence of the Russian Custom House authorities.

2. Any Russian or foreign ship approaching the shore within the distance mentioned will be liable to be visited by the Custom House officers. In such a case the captain on demand will be obliged to submit for inspection all the ship's papers, as well as the documents having reference to the cargo.

3. Within the distances mentioned all ships will be required to slacken their speed on the approach of a cruiser sailing under the Russian Custom House flag. Neglecting to do this, they will be fired at with blank cartridge by the cruiser. Should the ship attempt to escape, the cruiser, after firing again with blank cartridge, will fire with ball—first at the rigging and then at the hull.

NOTE—Clauses 2 and 3 have no reference to Russian and foreign men-of-war, respecting which existing regulations continue in force.

4. The giving cause to a ship, if commenced within the said distance from the shore, may be extended to neutral waters.

The latitude accorded to Custom House cruisers in the last clause is by the Baltic merchants of Prussia regarded as involving an unfair and even dangerous privilege. A petition on the subject has been addressed to the Berlin authorities by the Konigsberg Corporation.

TENNESSEE.

Masked Assassins—General Forrest the Leader of the Memphis Piracy.

An occasional correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Tribune*, from Memphis, Oct. 28:—

You say that many object to the use of the phrase "The New Rebellion." To Unionists South it but expresses the actual condition of affairs as seen in every-day life. What else mean the organization and purposes of the Ku-Klux Klan? Acknowledge that in its incipiency it was designed solely as a political organization to control the Southern elections, how were such purposes manifested in our midst? By an evident determination, through the agency of the clan, to carry such elections by any means, even to the assassination of prominent Republican leaders, the murdering or overawing of the leading blacks, and the consequent intimidation of the colored voters at large. This policy, so successfully adopted in Mississippi, and subsequently introduced throughout the South, is certainly but rebellion, and cannot be flatingly expressed by any other term. Those who object to the phrase probably still profess to confide in the peaceful professions of such conspicuous Southern leaders as Hampton, Hill, Forrest, and others, and reject the admissions of Forrest in regard to the Ku-Klux organization. "In Tennessee," said Forrest, "there are over 40 000; in all the Southern States there are about 550,000 men." Here, on the scene of action, with the light about us, we are led to the painful conviction that, rendered desperate by the seeming certainty of defeat and consequent overthrow of their hopes for the accomplishment of their incendiary designs through the ballot, the lesane leaders of the fire-eating element are preparing, desperate as it may seem, to once more light the flames of civil war.

We know that the Northern mind is slow to believe this possible. So, in the beginning of the old Rebellion, nothing but certainty of actual war could awaken the public mind to the dangers of the situation. Here, in the South, where the Rebel leaders' intense hatred of the Government is seen in all its fiendish malignity, the fact that such leaders have today a thoroughly organized force of over 500,000 men at their control, and are constantly fomenting strife and bloodshed, seems conclusive of itself. This organization, so far from showing any evidence of dismemberment, is fast increasing in numbers and efficiency. Now, in the name of common sense, if the pirates and assassins do not intend revolution, what is the meaning of such a secret, armed, organized, and disciplined force throughout the South? Acting under advice of Northern Democratic leaders, as is well known, our Southern advisers and counsellors have for some time striven to hold in check the reckless, lawless element under their control. Despite all this however, it has been palpable that so far from abating one jot or tittle in their preparations, the Rebel leaders have been thoroughly and constantly at work in the organization and perfection of the force in their hands. In minds of observing Unionists there has for a long time been no doubt that General Forrest himself is the recognized military leader, and General Pike the counsellor and controller of its political movements, throughout the South and West. "In Tennessee there are over 40,000, and in all the Southern States there are about 550,000 men." "I have no powder to burn in killing negroes. I intend to kill the radicals." "Not a radical in Memphis but is watched; they and their houses are picketed, and in case of disturbance, not a d—d one of them will escape alive." "They and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence." Says the one, "Arm and organize," and "Defiance to the law" says the other. That General Forrest himself commanded the expedition in person that committed the late piratical destruction of the Arkansas arms is now the general belief of Memphis Republicans. There are several reasons for this:—1. He is recognized as the leader of the organization, proof sufficient of which is found in his own admissions in his famous "pig talk," some time ago. 2. Of all men believed to be connected with the organization, no man, from his well-known characteristics, would be so likely to be called upon to lead in such a desperate venture as General N. B. Forrest. 3. It has been reported that the day before the outrage he "wanted to find five hundred desperate men." 4. The description given by the crew of the steamer Hesper of the Ku klux leader on the tug is as follows:—"A very large, well-dressed man, very broad shouldered, a little stooping as he walked, and having a sharp, quick voice." Now give this description to any man in Memphis, and he will at once select General Forrest.

TERRIBLE CRUELTY.

A Young Girl Branded with Hot Irons by Ruffians.

The Memphis *Post* of Saturday morning last says:—

One of the most revolting cases of inhumanity towards children which we have ever had occasion to write, occurred in the suburbs of the city, on the new Raleigh road, one week ago last Saturday. The perpetrators of the savage outrage were John and Mary Peppers, who live in the relation of man and wife, although unmarried. These parties have had for about two years in their charge, as their ward, a girl about twelve years of age. For some time the neighbors of this family have been shocked at various times by the cruel punishment which they inflicted upon the girl for the most trivial offenses. On the Saturday referred to this girl thoughtlessly went into the garden near the house and pulled up one or two turnips. For this slight offense both of her heartless guardians became violently enraged, and after partially venting their fury in abusive language and merciless blows upon the defenseless and terrified child, their infernal hearts suggested the use of the hot iron poker as an instrument of punishment. Accordingly, the woman seized the girl, while the brute of a man applied the burning iron to her cheeks, neck, hands, and naked arms, and even attempted to thrust it down her throat. Thus the poor girl was tortured, while she writhed in vain to release herself from the clutches of the heartless woman, till the flesh touched by the iron was covered and checkered with long lines of black, bleeding blisters.

Their rage being satiated, they confined her in the house from the sight of all, in order to prevent her from disclosing their cruelty.

At length, however, the facts were found out and given to the police, who went to the house yesterday and arrested the parties, after which they took the girl before the Grand Jury of the Municipal Court. Upon the presenting of the case the jury indicted both parties. This morning, when they appeared in the Police Court for trial, Deputy Marshal Williams served the *copias* upon them and then marched them off to jail. The wounds upon the girl are now healing rapidly, and have lost their unsightly appearance. She will remain in charge of the police till the trial of her assailants is concluded.

KU-KLUX BARBARITY.

How They Make Democratic Gains in Arkansas

The Memphis *Post* of the 29th ult. relates the following:—

Under the head "Fatal Affray—Negroes Fighting Among Themselves—Two Killed," the *Avalanche* of this morning has the following:—

"On Saturday a barbecue was given at Kingston, several miles back of Hopefield, Arkansas. It was largely attended, and everything passed off quietly. But later in the evening, while on their way home, some of the negroes commenced quarrelling among themselves. Pistols were produced, and a number of shots fired. The result was that two were killed. We could learn no names."

To those who know the facts in this case a more amusing falsehood could not be perpetrated. There has been no barbecue of any character in Kingston for three months. There has not been any serious difficulties, and indeed scarcely a quarrel among the colored citizens of that place.

On Saturday night last the company of Ku-Klux which ranges of nights over Crittenden county visited a cabin on a place in the precinct of Kingston. The door, not being at once opened at their bidding, they attempted to force it. Finding resistance was useless, the colored men inside, Sim. Evans and his brother-in-law, opened the door and came out into the yard. When the Ku-Klux band brought them near to the gate to their yard, without parleying or warning, they, from behind, emptied their shotguns into the heads and bodies of their victims. The top of the head of one was nearly shot off, and both were badly cut up and left dead. The murdered men were quiet, hard-working men, and guilty of no offense whatever except that of having black skins and voting the Republican ticket.

After the Ku-Klux savages had enjoyed the feast of blood they visited the cabin of an old grey-headed colored man named Daniel Wallace, and took him out into the woods, and, beat though he was with twenty years of toil, these inhuman monsters gave him a most ferocious and brutal whipping.

On the following day the old man happened to remark to some one that he knew who the villains were who had so cruelly beaten him, and on that Sunday night the Ku-Klux called for him, and took him again into the woods. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him. The Ku-Klux savages undoubtedly glutted their revenge with the blood of the old man. On the same Sabbath a colored man named William Moss ventured to prepare a coffin for the decent burial of the two men murdered in cold blood on Saturday evening. This had reached the ears of these Ku-Klux, and swearing that no man should dare to bury the victims of their ferocity, they took out Moss on the same Sunday evening, and shot him dead.

Thus were four Republican voters cut out of the way in a single precinct. If the Rebels of Arkansas can, by their barbaric strategy and cannibal-like styles of argument, make as large gains at every precinct in the State, why may they not hope to carry Arkansas for Seymour and Blair?

POLITICAL.

—The Democratic party of 1860 had for its central idea the nationalizing of slavery.

—The Democracy of 1868 has revolution and repudiation on its banners.

—The Democratic platform is fast assuming the shape of a scaffold.

—The Democracy of 1864 had "The war is a failure" for its motto.

—Robert J. Walker insists that Seymour and Blair shall resign.

—Edmund Quincy has written an anti Butler letter.

—The Republican Congressional Executive Committee have circulated 4,000,000 documents during the campaign.

—It is unreasonable to object to Seymour's taking the stump—doesn't he represent the stump'ral Democracy?

—The Democratic party of 1852 had for its rallying point opposition to the abolition of slavery.

—It has been compelled in turn to give up the extension of slavery, the perpetuity of slavery, the success of treason. Shall revolution and repudiation prevail?

—The Boston *Post* says:—"The Democratic cause never looked brighter than now," which is probably true, as it has been pretty well pol shed off of late.

—There is no antagonism between the ploughholders and the bondholders. Their interests are identical, and if the one class sinks the other sinks also.

—Senator Wilson made his fifty-fourth campaign speech at Sterling, Ill., on Wednesday evening, and started for home at 11 o'clock. His engagements have closed.

—The Hartford *Post* says:—"The Democratic papers of late have studiously represented Charles Francis Adams, late United States Minister to England, as favoring Seymour and Blair, in unison with his son, John Quincy. We violate no confidence in saying that these representations are entirely false, and that in private conversation with intimate friends he expresses himself as strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax, and declares that he shall feel it his duty to vote for them at the coming election."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Baltimore—The Butler-Kimberly Suit—European Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Affairs—Gen. Butler's Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Large numbers of strangers are now in the city and passing through to Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania to vote to-morrow, with many suspicious Ku-Klux amongst them. Look out!

Business is pretty much suspended to-day. All seem absorbed in political matters. The Republicans are very active, and hopeful of casting a large vote.

There seems a great anxiety to try General Butler before a Baltimore jury chosen by Southern appliances, and composed of Democratic secessionists. In such a case he is sure of defeat, and may with certainty calculate upon such a jury. Of course his counsel will carry the trial finally to a higher tribunal, and eventually to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—To-day is a holiday in the Stock Market.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—A. M.—Cotton tends upwards; the sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 2—A. M.—Linseed Oil, 30s. Tallow, 42s. 6d.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—Arrived—Steamships Samaria and City of Washington, yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. Lard dull. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. Turpentine, 26s. 9d. Corn, 37s. 9d. Tallow, 51s.

HAVRE, Nov. 2—P. M.—Cotton, 139 francs on the spot and 126 francs afloat.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	124⅞	Pitts.F.W.andChi.	112
N.Y. and E. R.	40¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	62
Ph. and Read. R.	97⅛	Mil. and St. P. com	90
Mich.S.and N.I. R.	85	Adams Express Co.	49½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Wells, Fargo.	28
Chi. and N. W. com	89⅝	U. S. Express.	47
Chi. and N.W. pref.	90⅝	Tennessee 6s.	71
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅞	Gold.	133½

Market irregular.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Money was apparently easier and in good supply at 7 per cent. in currency, early on Saturday, but at 2 o'clock the rate was advanced to 7 per cent. in gold, and ½ per cent commission on currency interest. The sharp turn was unexpected, and took the money of brokers entirely unprepared. It was only another movement of the lock up conspiracy, however. Having released their hold for a moment they again made a movement on Saturday afternoon, when money is usually easy.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	
Specie	$9,563 563	$10,670 526	Inc...$1,096 913
Legal tenders	56 711,434	51 590 948	Dec. 5,120,486
Total reserve	$66 485 017	$62,211 474	Dec. $4,004 543
Deposits	$186,165 547	$131 918 547	Dec. $4,104 300
Circulation	34 198,938	34,154,710	Inc... 59,572
Total liabilities	$220 219 785	$216 202 257	Dec. $4,045,026
25 per cent. res.	5 ,062,446	54 050,564	
Excess over legal reserve	$11 202 571	6,760 910	Dec. $3,041,681
Loans	268,779,133	262,443 809	Dec. $1,212,265

"The Bank Statement shows sharp contraction in deposits, which are down $4,104 300. Legal-tenders have decreased $5 120 486. Specie increased $1 096,913. Circulation increased $59 272. Loans decreased $1,213 264. The banks have on their reserve $3 041,681. This in part reflects the lock-up but the full proportions do not show, as large amounts were sent here late in the week in order to make the large interest now paid on the street.

"The bears who predict a panic on the Stock Exchange and throughout the business community at large must remember that we are on a currency basis and it is impossible for money to be very tight for any length of time. At the present time money would not command more than five or six per cent. had not the locking up of ten or fifteen millions of greenbacks been indulged in by an unscrupulous crowd of speculators, who used this as an instrument of distrust after all efforts to talk or sell the market down had failed. During the next three months there will be disbursed in this city from 100 to 120 millions, in the shape of interest and dividends. The Government pay $57 000,000 gold interest, which does not cost the receiver any equivalent, with the premium added. This equals $78 000 000 in currency, to which will be added bank, insurance, railway and other dividends, together with the interest on State and railway bonds, amounting to from 30 to 50 millions. For the past six years the Government has been supplying the market with securities, absorbing all incomes up to the past six months, since which time they have only issued bonds to the Pacific Railroads, which will soon be finished, and then the further issue of bonds will cease."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 2, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾a102¾ and old do. at 101¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49½@49¾, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 128½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56¾, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 59 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 72 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 23 for Girard College; 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 28½ for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 71½ for Morris Canal preferred; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 32 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

—The directors of the Bank of the Northern Liberties have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

—The directors of the Philadelphia Bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C&A m.6s,'89	c.	85½	100 sh Read R.	b3.	49⅝
70 sh C & Am.		12⅝	100	do.	b5. 49¾
100 sh Penna R.	c&p.	56⅛	100	do.	49⅝
3	do.	c&p. 56⅞	100	do.	49 1-16
6	do.	c&p. 56¾	100	do.	b 5. 49¾

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00	A. M.	133½	12·10	P.M.	133
10·37	"	133¾	12·16	"	133¼
11·07	"	133¾	12·20	"	133
11·08	"	133¾	12·25	"	133¼
11·17	"	133¼	12·37	"	133

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 109¼@109¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108¼; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@111¼; 10-40s, 103¼@106¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 133 @133¼. Silver, 127½@129.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, do., 109¼@109¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@108; do., 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., 1867, 110¾@111; do. 1868, 111@111¼; 10-40s, 106@106¾. Gold, 133¼.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in gold) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.—The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, but prices are without essential change; only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6@6 50 for superfine; $6 75@7 for extras; $7 50@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of common and prime red at $1 75@2; and amber at $2 10. Rye is quiet at the recent decline; sales of Western at $1 52. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of yellow at $1 20; and Western mixed at $1 18@1 20. Oats are dull, with a declining tendency; sales of Western at 70@72c. In Barley and Malt no change to notice.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and may be quoted at $7@7 75 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is nominal at $3@3 15. Flaxseed ranges from $2 56@2 65.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 ₱ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $18 to $21 ₱ cord.

Whisky—250 barrels sold at $1 16 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. About 2200 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c. for fair to good, and 4@6c ₱ lb. gross, for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.
56, Owen Smith, Western, 8@9, gr.
75, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 6@8, gr.
99, P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8, gr.
80, P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8, gr.
100, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8¼, gr.
31, B. McFillen, Western, 6½@8, gr.
80, James McFillen, Western, 7@8½, gr.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8½, gr.
139, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@8, gr.
100, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6@9, gr.
135, Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 6½@8½, gr.
84, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7¼, gr.
30, H. Chain, Western Penn., 5@7, gr.
110, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@8¾, gr.
70, D. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6@7, gr.
100, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 6@7, gr.
100, Hope & Co., Chester co., 6@8½, gr.
61, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 5½@7¾, gr.
63, Einborn & Alcorn, Virginia, 5@7, gr.
56, W. Duffy, Western, 4½@6¾, gr.
43, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6@7½, gr.
55, James Auil, Western, 6@7½, gr.
86, Chandler & Alexander, Cass co., 6½@8, gr.
24, A. Kemble, Chester county, 6½@8, gross.
12, L. Horn, Delaware, 5½@7, gross.
77, John McArdle, Western, 5½@8, gr.
25, Blum & Co., Western, 6@7 gr.
44, S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 5@6, gr.
29, H. Ketler, Penna., 4@5 gr.
47, C. Welker, Virginia, 6@6½, gr.
49, G. Stewart, West. Penna., 5@6½, gr.
70, S. Ansley, West. Penna., 5@6 gr.
23, D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 3@5½, g

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Hour has Struck.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

With this sheet our voice will reach many of our readers for the last time before election. Hear us for our cause, for it is that of freedom, humanity, and our country!

We do not need new converts, though these are always welcome. We have an abundance of voters already to insure the election of Grant and Colfax. Nor do we need any extraordinary effort to bring the voters to the polls. We must look after the laggards; but they are comparatively a handfull. Ninety-nine of every hundred Republicans will vote any how, rain or shine, though they should have to walk miles through a storm to do so. The difficult task will be to keep them away from the polls. Effort is only needed to get in our last vote early in the day as may be. He is below an average Grant man who can be induced to postpone voting till after noon of the eventful day.

The real remaining work of the canvass is to keep the ballot-boxes unpolluted by fraudulent votes. Our managing adversaries know right well that they cannot beat General Grant by fair means. The task that proved too mighty successively for Floyd, for Beauregard, for Pemberton, Bragg, and Lee, is entirely beyond their strength. They can seem to win by fraud alone.

Men and brethren! we must not let them win by fraud! We must all work day and night to prevent it! Where registration of legal voters is required by law, we must attend it, watch its progress, and scrutinize the lists when complete. In every election district we must attend the poll in force from its opening to its close, and thenceforth till the last vote has been duly counted and the result distinctly proclaimed. No sleep to-morrow night till the last shadow of chance for fraud has disappeared!

Let no man vote an electoral ballot till he shall have carefully read it and compared it with the ticket of his State as officially printed. Take ballots as they may be offered you, but vote those handed you by one whom you know to be all right. Remember that one name too many on a ballot, even though it be but a repetition, vitiates the entire vote. All manner of swindling ballots are already in circulation. Vote only those taken from trusty hands, but thoroughly scrutinize even these before presenting them to the Inspectors. You are choosing a President for four years, and thereby deciding momentous questions—perhaps conclusively. Give fifteen minutes to making sure that your vote says what you mean. Is that too much? If not, exhort your friends and neighbors to do likewise.

Republicans! the Five Forks of your long struggle were passed on the 13th ultimo—your Appomattox lies fair and plain before you. You will not, you cannot, fail to improve your precious opportunity. You will work as well as vote for the election of Grant, Colfax, and their associates, and, thus securing liberty, union, and peace, earn the grateful admiration of posterity and of the good throughout the world.

Freemen! Patriots! press on to victory!

What Pretext is there for Democratic Brag?

From the N. Y. Times.

Of course the Democrats mean to "die game." The Rebel element is sufficiently powerful in their councils to make it certain that there will be no voluntary surrender of the position they hold. It is a life or death contest for them, and they will wage it to the end. What has already occurred in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, proves how recklessly, and with what utter indifference to law and right, they intend to fight their last battle. If fraud could save them they would there have been victorious. They rely upon it to help them in this State, and everywhere in the South they are employing violence and murder to achieve what fraud may fail to effect. All over the country they are prepared for a struggle which promises to be unprecedented in its bitterness and intensity. They have everything at stake, and will exert themselves with the energy and unscrupulousness of desperation. To make this effort possible, the leaders find it necessary to talk confidently of strength. They have unlimited faith in the efficacy of lying, and employ it in season and out of season to keep up the courage of their followers. If fraud and assassination could save them, they might be saved. And if persistent falsehood were likely in any degree to help them, they might have a chance of breaking their fall.

The folly of their boasting, however, detracts greatly from its force. Falsehood is of no avail unless it wear the semblance of truth. To make it plausible in this case, it must be sustained by a certain array of facts—by undeniable evidence of acquisitions of votes and power in States where the relative strength of parties had already been tested. The knowledge of this necessity prompted the efforts made on the 13th ult.; and the fact of failure then renders absurd the confidence affected now. Neither before nor since have the Democrats had the slightest ground for the brag in which they have systematically indulged. Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia—all have spoken to the same purpose. In regard to each, the Democratic press has indulged prophecies and exultation which correct returns have shown to be baseless. Defeats they have tried to twist into victories, and where this has not been possible, they have endeavored to weaken the truth by misrepresentations. But these tricks have deceived nobody. The country knows that the elections of this autumn have been a succession of blows, under which the Democratic party is still staggering.

Besides, the Democrats have admitted from the first that the chance of success to-morrow is contingent upon drawing back to the fold the War Democrats who left it during the Rebellion, and also the Conservative Republicans. From these sources the party knew that it must acquire the additional strength which is needed to turn the Republican position. Well, what progress has been made in this direction? Where are the War Democrats who have abandoned the party of the Union and taken places in the party of Rebellion? Where are the Conservative Republicans who have exchanged Grant for Seymour? In respect of both, Democratic expectations have come to naught. The Democrats who upheld the war remain firm in their alliance with the Republicans; and the Conservative Republicans have forgotten differences in their anxiety for the welfare of the cause represented by Grant. All the strength which the Republican party ever had, it at this moment retains. It is a unit, with the War Democrats added. According to the statement of the case originally furnished by the Democrats themselves, this circumstance alone is conclusive as to the result. The votes which, by their own showing, they were required to draw from the Republicans, they have failed to obtain.

Nor is this all. Not only have the Democrats not obtained any accession of strength, but they have lost much of what they formerly possessed. The platform and the ticket adopted by the New York Convention have driven from the party many thousands of voters. The extent of this defection every man may estimate for himself. We venture to say that anybody who will take the trouble to inquire among his acquaintances will find persons who until now have uniformly voted the Democratic ticket, who will either vote for Grant or abstain from voting altogether. A casual canvass of this sort will bring to light an amount of desertion from the Democracy which, in the aggregate, almost surpasses belief. The policy of repudiation and revolution, coupled with the lack of faith in the honesty of Seymour, and the personal unpopularity of both Seymour and Blair, has alienated a very large proportion of those on whom the Democratic party has hitherto been enabled to rely. And this change inures to the benefit of Republicans.

These circumstances do not constitute a reason for abating the zeal with which Republicans have thus far pushed the canvass. The victory of to-morrow will not be the gift of Jupiter, but the reward of work.

The Opinions of Important Men.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Every man who has been before the public either as a political hack, a member of Congress, a British dungeon martyr, or a prize-fighter, thinks his opinions of more value than those of any ordinary individual. Hence we find in the columns of the daily press letters purporting to emanate from such characters—and many of them pure fictions and forgeries—all of which are forced upon the public with their toast and coffee every morning. What do the public care about the opinions of George Francis Train, or John Minor Botts, or any other important man of their calibre and pretensions? Why, a letter from O'Baldwin, the prize-fighter, or his illustrious compeer and fellow-victim, Wormald, would create a greater sensation in New York and throughout the country, and perhaps throughout Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, than would the letters of all these self-constituted makers of public opinion piled together and published in a batch. The papers would sell a hundred thousand extra copies containing the one and not a single extra copy containing the other. The American public are capable of thinking for themselves and forming their own judgments upon political matters, and those who imagine otherwise had better save their ink to write *billets doux* to ladies or horse pedigrees.

Tammany and Governor Seymour.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

We have no part nor lot in the local administration of the city of New York. The freedom of the elective franchise, both at the polls and in all primary meetings of the people, we will ever insist upon. It is the fountain, which, if poisoned or corrupted, can hardly fail to do great mischief in the administration of a free system of laws. If New York prefers to have the suffrages of its people transferred to a small ring of speculators and traders, so be it. A great city is not, we apprehend, the best illustration of the efficiency, integrity, and good moral bearing of an elective government. Yet if the people of New York choose to confer all power upon a little circle of adventurers and operators, so be it, we say. Let the jurisdiction be limited, however. Let Tammany govern New York, but govern nowhere else. If the State prefers to wear the Tammany collar, though it galls, let the State wear it. We are not of the ring; and we wear not the collar. We are a party to no compact that puts up Seymour, a great and good man, that Hoffman, neither great nor good—Hoffman made by the ring—may be elected Governor of New York.

Let us photograph the ring. It is known as "the Tammany Hall General Committee." It is John T. Hoffman, Mayor; Peter B. Sweeny, City Chamberlain; William M. Tweed, Deputy Street Commissioner; and Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller. This is the head and the power. It is not the general committee, but the power of the committee. A majority of the committee proper are clerks in the offices of the Power, receiving from one to three thousand dollars each per annum, while the Power itself makes millions by the control of nominations and by the government which these nominations secure. It is easy to see that politics, in such a concern, is not a purely patriotic instinct. More is thought of city railroads and other jobs than the success of the Democratic party. Hoffman is not the worst man in the "circle," though we know of no unfortunate candidate surrounded by so much pure selfishness and so many fine schemes of private plunder.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that the ring wanted Seymour, or that they intended, from the beginning, to do more than use his conceded popularity in New York, and his unquestioned character as a gentleman and patriot, to secure the election of Hoffman, or the installation of Tammany at the Albany Capitol. It will not, therefore, be strange if it is discovered, in the pending canvass, that many persons throughout the State shall offer a vote for Grant, or two or three, for one for Hoffman. The papers, we see, are indignant at the thought of such treachery, but we look more to the ends to be achieved, and to the solid benefits to accrue in the event of the election of Hoffman, than to the cheap expostulation of the papers in the interest of the ring. It will be a great consolation to the Tammany patriots, should Grant be elected, to know that Tammany is also elected. New York, with its autocratic government, with its autocratic power over the Executive, the legislature, and the judiciary—New York concentrated in Tammany—can console a great many patriots. The building of the court house and the bridge across the Harlem river, two fine swindles, are nice patriotic jobs. Then in prospect is the Broadway railroad. True, these things within a few years have raised the annual taxes from eight millions to over twenty millions. Add the management of the new Capitol at Albany to this array of Hoffman benefits, the control of the State canals and finances, the police and Croton water, and somebody has enough to be thankful for, certainly.

The Work Goes Bravely On.

From the N. Y. World.

"The Radicals have been badly deceived by the New York *World's* articles. * * * The Chicago *Tribune* says the Democracy has gained strength by this *feint*, and loudly calls upon the Radical party to renew the contest with increased vigor. The whole tenor of the *Tribune's* article indicates a fear that Grant and Colfax may yet be defeated by the Democracy."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

It is the aim of the *World* to deal honestly with its readers, and profess no hopes more sanguine than it feels. Instead of disguising and making light of the Democratic defeats in the October elections, it judged itself able to render a better service to the party by being a faithful mirror of the truth. If it had considered these defeats as irreparable, the *World* would have had no duty in the matter, and would have done nothing to excite the apprehensions of the party and arouse it into new activity. But we did not take this despairing view of the situation. The contest had been so close, the party had so narrowly missed success, that it seemed an infinite pity that no exertions should be made to vary the canvass and achieve the few votes that were still lacking.

The *World* "took the responsibility." These tactics required more courage than any other, inasmuch as they risked the temporary misapprehension of our own forces, and gave a transient exultation to the enemy. That exultation was fatal. The enemy mistook a movement to a better position for a retreat.

Now, what are the facts plain to all men, denied by none?

The Democracy of the North perceive that they *are* in a better position. They see that they can win! They are fired with an all-conquering vehemence, such as they did not begin to feel in the October elections, such as they would not feel to-day had these same elections been won. Our canvass is in a far better state than it was before those elections took place. The issues are cleared up in the minds of all the people of the United States. We have exploded the civil war bugaboo utterly. We have gained the inspiring and persuasive eloquence of Governor Seymour.

On the other hand, how do the radicals stand? They have proclaimed, in all their journals, that the Democratic party is broken and demoralized, and that the Presidential contest is already decided. When a feeling of this kind prevails there is no longer any motive for strenuous exertion. With what face will the *Tribune* and the other Republican organs now exhort their party to bring every man to the polls and to struggle as if their party were in danger! Such entreaties render the recent vaunting ridiculous.

It needs but a very slight relaxation of the stupendous effort made by the Republicans in October to give us the same States in November. A few hundred votes in Indiana, a few thousand in Pennsylvania, will make the Democratic party victorious. If the Republicans relax their exertions they are lost. But their precarious glorification over the October elections, and their boastful assumption that the November victory is already won, are inconsistent with the kind of effort they need to make. The Democrats, on the other hand, are not lulled into a delusive security. They realize that they must put forth all their activity. They are near enough to success to render the effort worth making, and since Governor Seymour has taken the field in person, they see very clearly how the additional votes are to be made which were wanting to success. The party has never been so full of courage and energy as it is at this moment. And all our friends and all our foes perceive this increased courage, this renewed energy, this fiery vehemence to be a fact.

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A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

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1868.

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MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subjected to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Salamander Essex," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

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HERRING & CO., Chicago.

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C. L. MAISER,

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RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL

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N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands,

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 103 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,013,598 59
PREMIUMS 1,184,846 50

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $53,695 22 — INCOME FOR 1867 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, complaints with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when called, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.

No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker, F. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre, John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin, J. B. Lippincott,
John S. Mann, James Long,
William Divine, James Hunter,
John A. Wright, E. H. Worne,
1 6 2m Charles Spencer.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr. Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 2

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,268 72

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURBLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

STITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1 4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep a FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 13mthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS

In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. 6 29

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

FREE GALLERY.

3 15

TRUSSES.

DR. "BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. This Truss only really applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing. Fitted to form, new ruptures, breaks, scrotal, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Carpenter, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Surgical Instruments shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs Suspensories, etc. Also, large stock of Leather Trusses, half usual prices. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board,

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9

Secretary Stanton Answers Seymour---The Last Gun of the Campaign.

The greatest of great War Ministers—the American Bismarck—addressed an audience of Philadelphians on Saturday night. The last time he spoke in Philadelphia was years ago, at Concert Hall, when Buchanan began to barter his manhood by instalments to southern oligarchists through the Lecompton swindle.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton on Saturday night appeared before a vast audience, comprising the wealth and the intelligence of Philadelphia. Probably half of those who listened to Seymour on the previous night, at the same place, were Republicans, attracted by a desire to see the man who addressed the Mackerelville rioters as "my friends." The audience of Saturday night—we take it from its respectable appearance—contained few Democrats.

The stage was beautifully set, with the national colors on either wing, entwining splendid oil paintings of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, the former in the centre. Regimental and artillery national colors were interblended, and letters of gaslight over all read, "Let us have peace!"

At a few minutes of eight o'clock the committee of the Union League entered, accompanied by the distinguished visitor. His appearance was the occasion of a demonstration that has been seldom witnessed in this city. Men cheered and threw up their hats, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. This welcome continued for several minutes, and culminated in three rousing cheers for "the great minister whom Abraham Lincoln delighted to honor—Edwin M. Stanton, the great war minister of America."

Order having been restored, Mr. Samuel C. Perkins proposed for chairman of the meeting Governor John W. Geary, who, in a few remarks, introduced the orator of the evening. Mr. Stanton then advanced to the footlights, and was prevented from proceeding for several minutes, by applause. At length he started, but, from his weakened condition, was unable to be heard in all parts of the house. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: This mighty concourse, which is the largest that my eyes ever beheld, is significant of two things. The first, a judgment in favor of U. S. Grant, and second, it is a judgment against Horatio Seymour. Upon the election of next Tuesday I behold the rock of our national safety, and the triumph of the banner that is held in the hands of U. S. Grant, and freedom and justice now and in all time. Why, then, have you this night passed judgment in favor of Grant and against Seymour? The first reason is from the persons who put them in nomination, and who urge them forward as candidates. They met in New York a short time ago, and who were there? Rebels, red-handed prisoners of war of the United States, and their associates. These are the men who put Seymour in nomination. Who are those who put in nomination U. S. Grant? The great Republican party, that bore this nation in the war, through the trials and dangers and the vicissitudes of the great war that we have just passed through—the great Republican party.

The first reason why we should prefer Grant to Seymour was to be found in the bodies who placed them in nomination, and those whom they represent. Grant represents the loyal heart of America, and Seymour is the travelling agent of Hampton and Forrest. Another reason for that judgment is to be found in the merits of the persons themselves. In Grant we behold the leader of our armies in the path to victory; in Grant we behold the great general who, under Divine providence, led our armies, supported by some of those who are here assembled, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Seymour is now travelling around giving reasons why General Grant should not be elected, and why the banner of the nation should not be trusted to his hands. What reasons does he give? They are mainly accusations against the Republican party. Beginning with his start, and ending with his pilgrimage in this city, his path has been one of accusation. He has told what mistakes and errors have been committed by those in authority, but what remedy has he proposed?

His path has been a path of accusation, of criticism, and that of gnawing to get a nibble at the public cheese, and nothing else. The burden of his song has been the expenditures of the government, taxation and its extravagance. Now, what have been the expenditures during the last three years? Every one of them have been for the war and war purposes, to overthrow the rebellion which had been declared by the wisest statesmen of Europe to be beyond the power of being repressed, and this was accomplished by the expenditure of money. Who here complains of that?

In what have we been extravagant? Has he shown a single item that could have been got for less, one that required less money for gunpowder, for clothing, food or arms? If a crime has been committed by the Republican government, then your own Governors put the parties responsible, one of whom boasts of having forwarded 350,000 soldiers to the front, and the other led them forth into the field of battle, and exhorted them to come from their homes to take their arms in their hands, and go forth into the south-and west, in order that the rebellion might be put down. Here then we have nearly one-fourth of the war expenditure accounted for, and laid at their own doors. These expenditures were to put down treason and rebellion, and preserve the foundation of the national government. They have been to pay the soldier, for their bounty, for their food, for their clothing, for their arms, for ammunition, and for all that was necessary to strike a death-blow at treason.

There is no wonder why a man nominated by Wade Hampton should find fault with expenditures. I desire to ask of you, do you regard this expenditure as useless? (Cries of "No sir.") Governor Seymour has said that these expenditures were unreasonable, and yet he has shown no other way in which the rebellion could have been put down. The inference is that he was opposed to the suppression of the rebellion.

Of the items of four thousand millions, what one has he shown unreasonable? He has not named one. He dares not say he begrudges the soldier his bread, his pay, his transportation from port to port. You, as business men, when you object to a bill, point out the objectionable item.

There is but one which he claims as extravagant, and that was for transportation. He says that more vessels were employed than were necessary. When the war terminated the Quartermaster General reported 500 vessels that had been bought or chartered, and to these we are indebted in a great measure for our victories. This was the greatest number of transports ever owned by any government, and that was because we had the greatest rebellion that ever existed on the face of the earth. The War Department hired, bought and begged the use of vessels to transport troops, and to the glory and honor of the business men of this city let it be said that none responded more readily or freely with everything that floated.

He said that the War Deparment had a great many war vessels, and that he thought was the business of the Navy Department. You know that the President of the United States is the commander of the army and navy, and you know that a man who should command that army and navy should know what is the province of his department. Mr. Seymour declares that he always thought that the hiring of transports belonged to the Navy Department. Behold the ignorance of this man. Why Wade Hampton would blush with shame to hear his candidate say that the buying of transports belonged to the navy. Why, everybody else knows that to the War Department belonged the duty of moving soldiers, whether by railroad, stage, wagons or steamboats, and that it is the duty of that Department to pay these expenses. Yet this man, who makes the above assertion, wants to be the commander of the army and navy.

He has also said that he would like to know how much was paid for these vessels, and who got the money. Well he wants to know who has the cheese. He every year has an account rendered for the charter of these vessels and of those who got the money, and he knows as well what the cost was as you know how your ledger stands. It is a sin of ignorance on his part and not of lying, and it is not strange that he should not know where to look to find the annual account.

He adds to his wilful misrepresentation the most shameful and ridiculous ignorance of any man who ever appeared before the people for a respectable position. He also makes charges against the Secretary of War. I now deny that the Republican party should be made responsible for the Secretary of War. That individual is able to take care of himself against the accusation of Horatio Seymour. That accusation reveals the purpose and design of Seymour and the party that upholds him. He has also said that great wrongs had been done to our army, and he believed that if any other man had been at the head of the War Department, the war would not have been prolonged, but the Union would have been restored at an early day. Now, what was the policy of the Secretary of War, and in which he was supported by the people of the country? It was to pursue the enemy to the last extremity, it was to smite the rebels by day and night, to carry forward the flag of Union, and trample under foot the flag of the rebellion, to stand by Abraham Lincoln to the last, and encourage him in his work of emancipation. If the policy of Governor Seymour had been followed, it would have resulted in the overthrow of the government and a triumph of rebels, the success of treason, the distruction of the cause of liberty in this land. But by the blessing of God his policy was not adopted and mine was, and I now intend to adhere to the same policy, which will smite the enemy at every point. I feel proud of leaving to my children the heritage that I fought the rebels to the last extremity.

The speaker then referred to the course of Seymour while Governor of New York, and in his remarks said that on the 25th of June, 1863, when Lee threatened to invade Pennsylvania, the President directed him (the speaker) to telegraph to the different Governors to know whether they had any available troops or militia. In response to this, Governor Seymour sent a dispatch that he had some regiments which he would forward. So astonished was the President, that he directed Mr. Stanton to indite a telegram, which was as follows: "The President directs me to return his thanks for your prompt response," and which was sent. This is the dispatch which this man's friends are using, and on which they claim that he was a loyal man. The loyal governors complained of this dispatch, but the President said you do not need thanks, but Seymour does, and he wanted to encourage a faint-hearted governor, and induce him to labor in our cause.

A week after a few regiments came. Within ten days after that Horatio Seymour stood in the Cooper Institute denouncing the government, discouraging the war. This he was doing while Meade was mowing the rebels down at Gettysburg. There he was pleading the cause of the enemy, and against the cause of the country. Are we now prepared to trust such a man with the army, the navy, the treasury, and with all the power of the government? Well, then, vote against him. Do your duty on next Tuesday, and the sun of political glory will shine more brightly and with greater lustre than on the 3d of July at Vicksburg and at Gettysburg. Vote against Grant, and darkness and gloom will settle like the pall of midnight, deeper and deeper over the land, over our own prosperity, over the elements of the national power, honor and strength. It will be the greatest calamity that ever befel the people. My hope is that God may avert it.

The speaker retired amidst deafening shouts.

Dispatches from Governors Fenton and Ward were then read, and after short addresses by Governor Curtin and Judge Kelley, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Stanton was escorted to the Union League House, from the balcony of which he made a few remarks to an immense audience, who, despite the rain, had assembled to do honor to this great and wise statesman.

So ended the series of brilliant meetings inaugurated by the Union League.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—On Friday night, about eight o'clock, an unknown man was found by police officers in the store of Dr. Jayne, unable either to speak or stand. He was taken to the Central Station, where he died yesterday morning. He was five feet eight inches in height, had black curly hair, black moustache and goatee, was apparently about 30 years of age, and was dressed in a light-ribbed cloth suit, brown Kossath hat, laced shoes, and white shirt. In his pocket were found two letters addressed to John Beard, and signed Anna and Fanny Beard, together with a number of cards of Messrs. McDowell & Bennett, No. 121 Market street, and Bryson & Son, No. 2 N. Sixth street. The Coroner took coarse of the body. The deceased died from apoplexy.

—Since Saturday morning last there have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital the following cases:—

Daniel Bear, aged 55 years, residing on Vernon street above Tenth, watchman at the Germantown and Norristown depot, had his hip fractured.

Charles H. Williams, aged 15 years, residing on Bedford street, near Eleventh, fell down with a knife in his hand, and cut his neck.

Elizabeth Gibson, residing on Spafford street, jumped from a window at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, and fractured her hip.

John Lyons, aged 35 years, was hit in the head with a bung-driver in a tavern at Sixth and South streets.

Isabella Smith, aged 21 years, residing at No. 518 North street, was burned severely by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

August Hoffman, aged 14 years, residing at No. 516 Christian street, fell down and fractured his left wrist.

Charles Conner, who cut his throat on Thursday night in Bloodgood's Hotel, is recovering slowly.

—The three hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated yesterday in most of the Lutheran churches of this city.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134.

—The total registration in New York is 168,000.

$565,300 in specie was shipped from New York to Europe on Saturday.

—Christian G. Gunther, one of the oldest merchants in New York, died on Saturday.

—William Cullen Bryant has been chosen President of the National Copyright Association.

—General Steadman has resigned his position of Police Superintendent in New Orleans.

—Major-General Wirtemberg, of the Austrian army, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday.

—A horse trotted twenty miles in 59 minutes 23½ seconds, on the Riverside Park, Boston, on Saturday.

—Commissioner Rollins left Washington for New Hampshire on Saturday night, to vote to-morrow.

—The Surratt case came up on Saturday morning. Arguments on a motion to dismiss an appeal were heard.

—Rev. Henry T. Lawrence, of Rondout, was killed in Boston on Saturday evening, by a piece of iron accidentally falling upon him.

—The residence of Dr. McKelver, in Trenton, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of $19,000 in Pacific Railroad bonds.

—$417,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco on Saturday. $110,000 worth goes to England, the balance comes to the Atlantic States.

—Secretary Seward delivered a long speech on the political situation, at Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday. He advocated the election of Grant and Colfax.

—One hundred male clerks in the United States Second Auditor's office, and seventy-five female clerks in the United States Register's office, were discharged on Saturday.

—A verdict of $6000 has been rendered against the Boston and Worcester Railroad, for running over and injuring S. B. Stone, while he was travelling on the highway in Natick, Mass.

—An attempt was made to rob the First National Bank, at Alton, Ill., yesterday morning. The thieves were interrupted by a private watchman, whom they killed, and then made good their escape.

—A Republican meeting was held in Huntsville, Ala., on Saturday. It was attacked by a force of the Ku-Klux-Klan. Judge Hinton was fatally wounded, two negroes were killed, and a number wounded.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington, in Warwickshire.

The final dissolution of Parliament will probably take place this week, and writs for the elections will be issued immediately after, and the elections will commence three days from the date of the writs.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Serious riots took place at Rotterdam yesterday. The troops were called out and obliged to fire upon the rioters. It is reported that several persons were killed and many wounded, and a large number of arrests were made.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—Intelligence has been received here that the American barque Bounding Billow, from Barcelona for New York, has been spoken off the coast of Portugal, under jury-masts, having lost her main and mizzen-masts and foretopmast in a gale on October 13.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Khan of Khokand has sent an embassy to St. Petersburg, to make offers of friendship and submission to the Czar.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Provisional Government is about sending reinforcements to Cuba.

The city of Havana has been authorized to borrow 10,000,000 crowns for the completion of the Isabel Canal.

The Provisional Government has been recognized by Belgium.

—There are more than a thousand members of the Mormon Church in London.

—The steamship Kalkoura has just made the quickest run on record from Panama to Australia, bringing news from England in forty-five days.

—Professor Fawcett's address at the Social Science Congress was effectively read by Mrs. Fawcett, on behalf of her husband, unable to perform this duty himself.

—The Buckie life-boat is one out of four given to the National Life-boat Institution some years since by a lady. She left no name or address at the institution, and to this day remains unknown to it.

Business Men of Philadelphia, to Your Duty!

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

Will you not urge upon the business men of Philadelphia the great importance of the duty devolving upon them to-morrow? There is not a business man in our city or State whose business interest, I care not how great or small it may be, is not inseparably bound up and connected with the result of the contest to-morrow. No man should merely go to the polls and deposit his vote and then go about his business, seemingly careless and indifferent as to what the result may be, but after depositing his ballot he should then give every hour of the day to the cause of his country. He should see that every other man who has the right to vote does his duty also, and that no man who has not that right shall exercise it, even if he has a dozen false and fraudulent papers to back him in it. If the business men of our city will for once turn out to-morrow in solid column, every man in his own precinct, and stay there during the day, it will make thousands of votes in favor of law, order, and good government. The rowdy element of our city, who generally congregate at our polls to overawe timid and peaceable voters, will themselves be overawed by such an array of the worth, intelligence, and patriotism of our city, and will be deterred from those acts of rowdyism and fraud which they commit when no one is there to watch and detect them. Let them see for once that the honest, intelligent, and patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, be they rich or poor, are determined to protect their rights at the ballot-box, by being present at the polls from the time they are opened until they are closed, and it will have an effect for good beyond computation. No man should feel that he is too good or too respectable to be seen around the polls in the discharge of this important duty, when everything relating to the good of society and the peace and prosperity of our country is at stake. Let us then see such an array of the business men of Philadelphia at the polls to-morrow as was never before seen, and my word for it, the result will be an overwhelming verdict in favor of peace, prosperity, and happiness to our country. H. D. M.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 31 MOON RISES.....6 54
SUN SETS.....4 56 HIGH WATER.....8 22

MOON'S PHASES.

PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER.	D.	H.M.	H.M.
Last Quarter	7	8 58 mo.	8 39 mo.
New Moon	14	6 01 mo.	5 47 mo.
First Quarter	22	1 07 mo.	1 28 mo.
Full Moon	29	8 11 ev.	7 52 ev.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct. 10
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
Celtic	London	New York	Oct. 17
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 17
Teutonia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Celtia	New York	London	Nov. 14
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 6
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 7
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Europa, Tucker, Liverpool, Workman & Co.
Barque Fiori M. Hulbert, Curtis, Savannah, Merchant & Co.
Brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, East Cambridge, George S. Keppler.
Schr Almira Wooley, King, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Dighton, J. Rommel Jr.
Schr C. E. Edwards, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr N. E. Markham, Fountain, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Fall River, do.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, Richmond, Weld Nagle & Co.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Boston.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str C. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Claymont, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, one ship, and two barques, bound up.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, from Bath, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Fanny, Turner, from Savannah, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Charlotte, Stupell, from Pensacola Oct. 7, with lumber.
Brig Shannon, Ray, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig D. S. Soule, Soule, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Wilson, 20 days from Caruaban, with sugar to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Norw. barque Normania, Roer, from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Caulan, Sirum, 27 days from Kingston Ja., with logwood, coffee, and fustic to D. S. Weikel & Co.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Frontier, Skinner, from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dismore, 7 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to W. A. Levering.
Schr J. P. Allen, Allen, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, 5 days from Providence, with mdse. to David Cooper.
Schr Minnie Miller, Anderson, from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Armitage, Wilson, 10 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Joel Vanzant, Loper, from Savannah, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Dutchorrow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jas H. Moore, Nickerson, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Kadesh Travers, from Georgetown.
Schr Adele Ryerson, Houghton, from Providence.
Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, from Providence.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, from Providence.
Schr Preblem, Connell, from Rappahannock.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, from Newport.
Schr S. C. Noyes, Bradley, from Newburyport.
Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Aich, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, from Boston.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, from Boston.
Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, from Salem.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, from East Cambridge.
Schr D. Currie, Read, from Portland.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, from Lynn.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Oct., 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867:—

	1868. For.	Coast.	Total.	1867. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	3	1	4	4	...	4
Steamships	2	...	2	4	...	4
Barques	19	90	109	18	...	18
Brigs	24	39	63	17	21	38
Schooners	10	1748	1358	6	1045	1051
Sloops	...	740	740	...	708	708
Steamers	...	402	402	...	577	577
Barges	...	737	737	...	257	257
Boats	...	1815	1815	...	2756	2756
Total	58	5172	5230	49	5414	5363

MEMORANDA.

Schr N. C. Smith, Turner, hence, at Edgartown 26th inst.
Schr J. P. Allen, Allen, from Jacksonville 16th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th, lat. 34 47, long. 75 42, with all the crew sick.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 29th ult.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, below Providence 29th ult. for Pawtucket.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; Alice Ida, Mears; Addie Ryerson, Houghton, North Pacific, Irrickson; and David G. Floyd, Weeden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, hence, at Newport 29th ult.
Schrs Washington, Johns, and Ellen Colgate, Golding, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult.
Schrs F. H. Allen, Fuller, and Union Flag Maloney, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C. 29th ult.
Schr George B. Somers, Pray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th ult.
Schr Goddess, Keiley, hence, at Pawtucket 30th ult.
Schr Asa Eldridge, Hickman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 30th ult.
Schr T. L. Russell, Smith, hence, at Gloucester 30th ult.
Schr Marion E. Rockhill, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 29th ult.
Schr David Faust, Low, hence, at Portland 29th ult.
Schrs L. Sinnickson, Dickinson; Emma L. Porter, Fox; and T. D. Wylder, Heather, hence, at Portsmouth 29th ult.
Schr A. S. Simpson, Churn, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.
Schr S. G. Tyler, Steelman, hence, at Salem 29th ult.
Schr Kaileigh, Brooks, for Philadelphia sailed from Alexandria 29th ult.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Providence 30th ult. for Pawtucket.
Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, and Elizabeth, Horner, for Philadelphia, from Providence 30th ult.
Schr Ceres, hence, for Norwich, at New London 29th ult.
Schrs Pedro A. Gran Grace, Philadelphia for Salem; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, do. for do; J. H. Wainwright, Brower, do. for Boston; Margaret Reinhart, Ayres, do. for Bingham; Mary Mines, do. for Salem; Fly, Whittemore, do. for Lynn; and William, Philadelphia for Taunton, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schrs Adella T. Cobb, Wilkes, Philadelphia for Boston, and Joseph P. Tarr, Edger on, do. for do., with foresail torn, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The first portion of the structure for the quarantine boarding and landing station is being sunk to day. It is located upon the west side of the West Bank. The bearings are due south from Fort Wadsworth Light-house on Staten Island, and due west from Coney Island Point.

New York, Oct. 30, 1868.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,

SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,

VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,

LACES, HATS,

FLOWERS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTER OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to

T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
10 19 mwf DELANCO, N. J.

FOR SALE,

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES

OF THE CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

APPLY TO

10 30 3t JOHN WARBURTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession—the handsome double front Residence, No. 1915 Green street; all modern improvements, 14 rooms, large grapery, etc.; terms accommodating. Apply to H. W. GRAY, No. 1108 Chesnut St., or to J. H. WHEELER, No. 113 S. Fifth St. 10 31 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26m

CORN EXCHANGE

RAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. 9 9 F. M.

THE GREAT

RURAL CEMETERY,

MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,

MOUNT MORIAH,

by geographical position, is

FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, or at No. 1326 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

FIT GUARANTEED.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw1 ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mw3mrp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET

9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS A FEW DAYS LONGER.

ATWOOD & HOPPER

Will dissolve their copartnership about November 1, and are now closing out their large stock of

FURNITURE

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This is a rare opportunity to procure bargains.

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

10 28 wfm6t Above Chesnut, East Side.

I. LUTZ,

No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of

FURNITURE,

Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.

These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold (10 27 mwfsrp

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE

FOR

POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,

GRAND COMBINATION OF TWO COMPLETE OPERA COMPANIES.

Mr H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that he will commence a brief season of Opera Bouffe performances (consisting of twelve nights only), at the Academy of Music on

MONDAY, Nov. 9,

when he will have the pleasure of introducing, for the first time, to the musical community of Philadelphia, the celebrated Opera by J. Offenbach, entitled

BARBE BLEUE.

Already presented at Niblo's Garden New York, with RARE AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS,

In upwards of

ONE HUNDRED REPRESENTATIONS

For the thorough interpretation of this graceful and charming work, Mr. Bateman secured in Paris the services of an

ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE,

comprising a number of the

MOST EMINENT ARTISTES OF THE DAY,

With these are now united the

COMPLETE ORIGINAL COMPANY

which has hitherto appeared in Philadelphia under Mr. Bateman's direction, thus forming an

OPERATIC COMBINATION

of unprecedented magnitude.

The celebrated prima donna of the Operas Comique and Bouffe,

MADEMOISELLE IRMA,

will make her first appearance here as Boulotte, in "Barbe Bleue," a part in which she is acknowledged to be without a rival.

MONSIEUR AUJAC,

the famous tenor and comedian, will sustain the character of Barbe Bleue (Blue Beard) his repeated triumphs in which are matters of musical history.

"Barbe Bleue" will be represented until changed,

EVERY EVENING.

Due notice will be given of the performance of

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

To-Morrow and Its Duties.

It is trite to say that never in the history of our country has there been an election of so great moment to the future of the nation as the one on the eve of which we are at present standing. We are not prepared to say that the present exceeds the past in the great issues at stake. The second election of Mr. Lincoln had momentous results far more closely connected with it than the one which is now approaching. But we doubt whether ever there has been a time when the decision of the freemen of the land will bear more ultimate fruits of importance than that which will be made to-morrow. The only correct way in which we can estimate the importance of electing Grant is to look at the results which will follow the election of Seymour. We can give an idea of the positive good only by considering the negative evil. If Seymour was to be elected, what then? Upon whose faces would we see the smiles impending? Upon whose faces would the dark scowl of indignation and humiliation rest? It is no difficult task to answer. Every face which wore a smile when Bull Run was reported, when Chancellorsville came to hand, when Big Bethel was the latest news, would smile at the election of Horatio Seymour. Men who have not had an opportunity to be glad since Lee surrendered at Appomattox would then rejoice with exceeding great joy. The Rebel sympathizers, the lurking assassins who sought to strike the nation in the back, the would-be traitor, had he not been a constitutional coward—all these would join hands in congratulation. And upon all the rest of the loyal North would settle a despair too great for utterance. We need no other argument to cause a united opposition to Seymour. Mr. Stanbery, Mr. Johnson's Attorney-General, said four years ago, "Any man for whom Jefferson Davis would vote, had he a vote, should be opposed by every lover of his country." We accept that sentence. We ask the great masses of the North: For whom would Jefferson Davis vote, Seymour or Grant? And which would have his vote, deny that candidate yours.

The triumph of Seymour and Blair would be a Rebel triumph. We would hear 100 guns fired in Charleston, and hear them re-echoed through every Southern town and through the Rebel city of New York. It would be a victory of the "lost cause," and it would be followed by the same results as would have followed the "lost cause" had it succeeded. When we look at the barbarities inflicted upon the helpless loyalists of the South, and the defenseless negroes there, when we read of the bloody deeds of the Ku-Klux, and of the murders and beatings and every form of oppression which, under the semi-loyal administration of Mr. Johnson, the ruffians of the South attempt, we tremble to think of the fate of these poor people should the Rebels be in power through Horatio Seymour. God save them, for the help of man will be of no avail! There would be revolution and war, States would be overthrown, mob law reign, and if we did not have a San Domingo, it would not be because we had failed to court it. Join with this nationalrepudiation, and the picture of Seymour's success stands before us. With such a fate staring at us, will the loyal people tolerate the election of Mr. Seymour? We answer, No! There will go up to-morrow from every village, hamlet, town, city, and State of the loyal North such a voice of condemnation of this man and his friends, and their views, that will startle the lurking Rebels in the South and cause them to pause. It will tell them that General Grant is the next President. It will tell them more than that. It will leave no doubt as to the temper of that North which, in the days past, crushed and whipped rebellion into subjection. It will say to them, If you value your property, if you value your tolerance on this continent, if you value your lives, cease the course which you have been adopting. The army will be no longer handled by a weak, if not traitorous President. The navy will no longer have an old dotard for its Secretary. Vigor and decision will characterize every department, and woe to the men who commit a Camilla riot or a New Orleans assassination! There will be peace though the sword being held over all evil-doers; through the encouragement which the certainty of defense will give to the loyal; through the assurance which we will extend to the suffering loyalty of the South. "Be of good cheer. The strong right arm of the North will be your defender and avenger." All this will follow the result of to-morrow's election.

In this glorious work will not all have a part? Will there be one man who will not desire to say to his children and his friends hereafter, "I voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868?" We feel sure that in the ranks of the Republican party there will not be one; that every voter will turn out, and cast his suffrage for the greatest general of the age. It will be something of which each of us shall be proud hereafter, and in the glory of which each will desire to have had a part. If any shall stay away from the polls, we predict for him keen regret and great shame in the future. Let every freeman vote, and *vote early*. There will be an attempt made to choke up the polls by crowds desiring to vote later in the day. If you would be sure to have your vote in, go early, and stay until you have voted. In this great civil battle let every man be found doing his share on the side of right. The result cannot be considered doubtful, but let each swell the thunder-note of Northern condemnation of treason, and each do his share to increase the popular shout which hails Grant "President of the United States."

Shall We Have Peace?

Does any man in this country wish the next four years of our history to resemble those that have just past? Both parties hope for the success of their candidates, and there are some who imagine that any change must be for the better. Andrew Johnson has succeeded in disgusting all parties; but whatever his faults may be, he has the merit of firmness and self-sufficiency in endeavoring to carry out the line of policy which he thought it proper to adopt—for these qualities are merits, in a comparative sense at least. For Johnson the Democrats would give us Horatio Seymour—a man whose only strong point is his devotion to the interests of his Rebel masters, who was nominated because it was known that he would be a convenient and pliable tool if elected, and under whose administration we would have to expect four more years of discord, anarchy, and outrage. Fortunately, the chances that another Old Man of the Sea will be fastened upon us diminish as the day of election approaches. Every intelligent Democrat in the country acknowledges that the game is up; that their chances of success were surrendered at the dictation of the Rebels and traitors who controlled the New York Convention; and that, whether for good or evil, the control of the Government will remain in the hands of the Republicans. By the election of Grant and Colfax to-morrow, the reconstruction of the Union on a satisfactory basis will be secured. The men who incited and carried on the Rebellion will be compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the laws; the disasters of the war will be repaired; life and property will be protected; and the country will have peace. Let this contest decide once and forever the issues of the Rebellion; let the Republican majority be so overwhelming that the old Democratic party of treason and discord will be buried out of sight. Every Republican voter should remember that he owes a duty to his country to-morrow, and that we want not only a victory, but a victory so decisive that the enemy will be utterly demolished.

6856.

Sharswood's tipstaves, between the 14th of September and the 12th of October, manufactured not less than 6856 bogus citizens, through the connivance of Judge Sharswood, a man who now holds his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court solely by virtue of just such fraudulent practices. These 6856 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Prothonotary of the Court in utter defiance of the acts of Congress regulating the process of naturalization, at such a lightning speed that he was unable to do anything more than affix his name, the presiding judge meanwhile killing the time as best he could by reading the papers and writing letters. Thousands of votes were polled at the recent election, having no other basis than these fraudulent and illegal documents, and to morrow another attempt will be made to pollute the ballot-box with them. The duty of the election officers in the premises has been clearly and unquestionably set forth, but in many of the down-town wards of the city, where the Hampton-Democracy have full swing, we may expect these fraudulent votes to be received and counted in favor of Seymour and Blair. Every vote so received and counted will require the vote of one honest and loyal citizen as an offset. Therefore, let no man who values peace and stability throughout the land neglect the exercise of his high privilege at this crisis in the nation's history.

Do Your Duty.—There is no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the immense grist of naturalization certificates ground out by Sharswood's sham court during September and October is nothing more nor less than waste paper. District Attorney Mann has issued his instructions to the election officers of this city to treat them accordingly, in the following circular:—

"I have been asked to give an opinion as to the duties of election officers in regard to the certificates of naturalization issued, or purporting to be issued, by J. R. Snowden, Prothonotary, with the seal, or what purports to be the seal, of the Supreme Court attached thereto, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the duty of the officers to reject all votes tendered by persons who offer to prove their citizenship by such papers, which purport to have been issued in September and October of this year. It is notorious that the Judge in almost all these cases never saw the applicant or the voucher; and the certificates, being issued contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, are illegal, and election officers should not receive them as the evidence of naturalization required by existing laws.

"WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney.
"Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1868."

The duty of the election officers is therefore plain. Every tipstave certificate must be rejected by them, in order that the will of the people may not be wilfully perverted.

Mr. Stanton received an ovation on Saturday night. The people of Philadelphia turned out solely to pay a tribute to him, and well did they do so. Amid the plaudits of the "densest crowd he ever saw" he was welcomed, and the affection felt for him for his course during the past eight years testified to by the shouts and cheers which greeted his appearance. He made a speech full of a scathing review of Seymour's oration delivered from the same stand within twenty-four hours. His health is feeble, but his indomitable will sustained him when any other man would have been in bed.

General Grant's strategy consisted in striking Rebel armies instead of Rebel towns; and the true way to capture the cohorts of the Confederacy is to bring out every Republican voter, and outnumber the legions of the Democracy.

The Issue.

To-morrow the American people will be called upon to decide whether the bloody war which for four years devastated this fair land was fought in vain, whether the crowning infamy of treason was in the assassination of Lincoln and in the administration of Johnson, or whether we shall at length begin to experience the benefits of the sacrifices that we have made, by the election of a man to the Presidency who will be in accord with Congress; who will have no policy to carry out in opposition to the wishes of the loyal people of the country; who has proved himself to be well disposed to the men who were in arms against the Government, provided they are willing to behave themselves like loyal citizens and obey the laws; who is a conservative in the only true sense of the word, and, above all, who has the respect and confidence of men of all parties. There never has been, since Washington, a candidate for the Presidency who was so emphatically the choice of the people as General Grant, and his record is such as to inspire confidence that he will prove himself no unworthy successor to the great founder of the Republic. A comparison of such a man with the smooth-tongued, intriguing, treacherous politician who has been put up as a fitting representative of the principles of the latter-day Democracy would be amusing, if it were not painful to think that any party in this country should be obliged to descend so low. But a deeper degradation still was reached by the adoption of a platform which repudiates every principle for which the war was fought, and by the nomination of a "kitchen cabinet" Blair for the Vice Presidency.

The slippery Seymour pleads that he would not be able to do any harm if he was elected, because he would have both houses of Congress opposed to him; but for the last three years and a half we have had a man in the Presidential chair in the same predicament: his hands have been tied as tight as Seymour's would be, and yet the outrages and murders which are of daily occurrence in the Southern States are evidences of the demoniacal spirit that has been raised up and encouraged by his influence and treasonable sympathies. The election of Seymour would but ensure a continuance of this state of things, and we have had enough of it. We want every man, woman, and child, of every shade of color, to come and go in all portions of this broad land without thought of peril to life and limb; we want every one to have the privilege of the freest expression of opinion, and we would interfere with no man for talking treason even, so long as he did not practise it. This privilege which we would grant to our opponents we claim for ourselves, and until Yankee school-marms and "carpet-baggers" are allowed to teach and preach such doctrines as they think right and proper in the South, there cannot be peace.

The importance of the election to-morrow will be in the moral influence it will exert, even more than in the choice of a suitable man for the Presidency. The result of the election can scarcely be doubted, and it remains for the loyal voters of the country to make the majority for Grant and Colfax as large and imposing as possible. Let the voice of the people be clear, strong, and unmistakable. Let General Grant go into the White House on the fourth of March next feeling that he is no representative of a faction, but that he will have the support and confidence of the loyal millions of this great country, who are determined that treason must be put down finally and forever, and that the reign of violence and murder must come to an end. The questions to be decided by the Presidential election have been discussed so often and so well that every citizen should be familiar with them, and be able to deposit his ballot to-morrow with a full understanding of what he is about. Let no voter neglect his duty—the highest duty of a citizen—and let us on Wednesday be able to herald such a victory for the cause of truth, justice, and loyalty as will assure us of peace, prosperity, and national welfare in the future.

Mr. Stanton, in his great speech on Saturday, hit the nail on the head when he described Horatio Seymour as the "travelling agent of Wade Hampton and Forrest." Seymour sold himself body and soul when he accepted the nomination of their Convention, and his election to the Presidency will mean nothing more nor less than placing the whole power and influence of the Executive department of the Government in their hands. Seymour himself is a nobody; but as the agent of Hampton, Forrest & Co. he would be able to do incalculable mischief. His employers, however, were too eager to grasp power, and they overreached themselves. Fortunately for the people of this great country, there is very little prospect that Seymour will ever rise above the position of a travelling agent. In that capacity he has done the work of his masters so well that respectable people do not wish to see or hear any more of him, and after to-morrow he will subside to the position of obscurity to which he properly belongs.

On Requisition.—Governor Geary has acted promptly in regard to the ruffians who dared to visit Philadelphia to pollute our ballot-box in October. He has signed a requisition for seven of them from New York, among whom are two Democratic State Senators, to have them brought here, and here receive their condemnation. A like course will be pursued towards Baltimore, and by experience we will teach these ruffians whether they can invade the Quaker City and receive no punishment. They will have time to think over their deeds within a Philadelphia prison.

Rebel raids in the South and Rebel riots in the North teach us to have more faith in the claymore of Grant than the say-more of the Democracy.

Seymour's Definition of Statesmanship.

One of the sentences in Horatio Seymour's speech at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, is as follows:—

"The work of statesmanship is this, to wit, to see that in every portion of our country industry is rewarded, commerce promoted, and the good order of society sustained."

Statesmanship should have higher aims than those enumerated by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Industry may be rewarded, commerce promoted, and good order maintained under a despotism, and no republican definition of the aims of statesmanship can be complete that does not include the establishment and maintenance of liberty. Seymour, "as a thoughtful man," however, knows that his party does not tolerate or approve the liberal ideas upon which this Government was founded, and that its modern history is centred in its frauds, its infamies, its rebellions, its cruelties, and its political intrigues to propagate, preserve, and perpetuate slavery. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States gives an admirable condensed presentment of the true aims of American statesmanship, which seeks to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." The Seymour standard of statesmanship falls infinitely below that established by the fathers of the Republic eighty years ago, and modern Democracy has given, from the mouth of its chosen champion, a new illustration of its retrograde tendencies. Nor is this the only or the worst fault of that party. It does not even adopt effective means to accomplish the purposes which Seymour approves. While he professes to desire to "see that in every portion of our country industry is rewarded," he belongs to the rabid school of New York free-trade politicians. The triumph of their principles would reduce the rewards of the industry of every section of our country, leave American manufactures at the mercy of foreign competition, and interpose fatal obstacles to the development of the internal resources of the country. The mineral regions he witnessed for the first time, on his recent trip through the State, would again become comparatively worthless wastes, and desolate solitude would again prevail at thousands of places which now resound with the busy hum of cheerful and profitable industry. Aside from the blighting influences of free trade, Seymour has no sympathy with the efforts of the Republican party to secure for the workmen of the South the just rewards of their industry, which the Democracy persistently denied by their support of slavery, and which the Rebels still seek to withhold through the aid of their outthroat Ku-Klux Klans, and by the action of the Southern State governments they propose to control under the Blair-Brodhead programme. Without diversified industry no nation can enjoy the fruits of a beneficial and enriching commerce, and the Seymour free-trade, pro-slavery system of statesmanship would perpetuate forever the industrial vassalage of this great country. The Democratic method of sustaining the "good order of society" has been sufficiently tested to prove its worthlessness. We need look no farther for illustration than to Buchanan's method of dealing with the incipient Rebellion, to Seymour's course in reference to the New York riots, and to the demonstrations of the Southern Democracy at Memphis, New Orleans, and Camilla.

The Tipstave Business.—Every election judge of this city should carefully pause, and candidly reflect upon the opinion given by District Attorney Mann, the highest law officer of the county, in reference to the bogus naturalization certificates with which Sharswood's tipstaves have flooded the city. Mr. Mann says:—

"I have been asked to give an opinion as to the duties of election officers in regard to the certificates of naturalization, issued or purporting to be issued, by J. R. Snowden, Prothonotary, with the seal, or what purports to be the seal, of the Supreme Court attached thereto, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the duty of the officers to reject all votes tendered by persons who offer to prove their citizenship by such papers, which purport to have been issued in September and October of this year. It is notorious that the judge in almost all of these cases never saw the applicant or the vouener; and the certificates, being issued contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, are illegal, and election officers should not receive them as the evidence of naturalization required by existing laws.

"WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney.
"Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1868."

With these clear and explicit instructions before them, no election officer need remain in doubt as to his duty, when any person not entitled to a vote attempts to defy the law and pollute the ballot-box by voting upon an illegal certificate of naturalization.

Secretary Seward's Auburn Speech, as a specimen of ground and lofty tumbling, excels anything which that accomplished acrobat has ever achieved in the past. But Mr. Seward, after many dazzling leaps and perilous vaultings, came down squarely on his feet on good solid ground. He has tried the Democratic platforms, and found them too shaky for these perilous times. So he turns several somersaults, and lights gracefully on the platform of equal rights for all. If any citizen having a vote is in doubt as to his duty to-morrow, let him peruse Mr. Seward's Auburn speech, and then take up his position, where alone it is safe, by the side of "the candidates of authority."

"A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds,"

says the old rhyme with pithy wisdom. The American people are now called upon to choose between such a man and one who, full of deeds and not of words, seems to have no fancy for weeds, except a harmless partiality for that odorous growth of Virginian soil.

Vote for the victor at Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox.

The new calumet of peace—The cigar of U. S. Grant.

William H. Seward, the diplomatist and right-hand man of Andrew Johnson, is a different sort of individual from the bold and fearless Senator of fifteen years and more ago, who spoke in season and out of season for the cause of truth and justice, without being intimidated by the scowls, sneers, or threats of the Southern fire-eaters who ruled in the Senate chamber. Mr. Seward, however, has not altogether forgotten the old times when he was an honored leader, and when he announced his doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery. He yielded to the malign influence of Andrew Johnson, but Seymour, Blair, and the Democratic platform are a combination of evils that he cannot stomach. Mr. Seward in his old age is diplomatic or nothing; he dislikes plain language, and he prefers to talk round a question. In his speech in Auburn, on Saturday, Mr. Seward declared his preferences in the present contest and how he would cast his vote. The following utterances mean more than stronger language would from some men:—

"One consideration alone is sufficient to determine my judgment in this emergency. I cannot forget that the civil war has closed with two great political achievements, the one, the saving the integrity of the Union, and the other, the abolition of African slavery. The magistrates who are to preside in the work of reconstruction hereafter ought, like those who have preceded in former stages of that work, to be men drawn from and representing that class of citizens who maintained the Government in the prosecution of that civil war and in the abolition of slavery, and in no other hands could the work of reconciliation be expected to be successful. * * * The Republican party neither rests under any suspicion of its loyalty or its devotion to human freedom; nor can it fall under any such suspicion. The Democratic party, I do not now propose to say with how much justice, has not so conducted itself with corporate and responsible action as to secure the confidence of the loyal people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherence to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery. * * * *

"To confide the responsibilities of the Government to the Democratic party in its present condition would be to perhaps increase the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union up to the present time. The result of the election, if favorable to the candidates of authority, will prepare the popular mind to accept now what it has heretofore rejected, namely, the most practical and easy solution of the national embarrassments."

This is the truth, and no man in the country is better able to form a correct judgment in the matter than William H. Seward.

The old men of the country refer back to the fact that they voted for General Washington for President as one of the most important and creditable events of their lives. So in future times, as the Republic expands into colossal proportions, and hundreds of millions of American freemen congregate on this continent, the voters of the present day who live to a green old age will always be able to look back with pride and self-gratulation to a vote cast at this juncture for the great soldier who maintained the integrity of the Union, and whose vigorous, common-sense statesmanship is about to restore universal and beneficent peace.

Justice to the freedmen, justice to the bondholders, justice to the Union soldiers, justice to the material interests of the nation, cannot be secured without the election of Grant and Colfax. The people cannot be prosperous under Democratic rule. Tranquillity cannot be restored by Seymour and Blair. Confidence, content, enterprise, peace, and a new era of good feeling can only be inspired by the triumph of the hero who has won the gratitude of the North by his brilliant military achievements and the regard of all decent men in the South by his magnanimity.

The classicality of our present political nomenclature is remarkable. Ulysses, famous for his deeds of valor and words of wisdom; Horatio best belongs to our own English classic, where his intellectual status is clearly settled: "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in *your philosophy*." Blair finishes up the trio in the vernacular, and with his *frankness* only his friends can find fault.

A Democratic journal, the other day, was so unfortunate as to describe Seymour as leading the charge with his *white feather* dancing in the breeze. The snow-white plume of dauntless Murat was probably in the writer's mind, but it was his own English that "missed fire." "The smoke that so gracefully curls" from Grant's cigar has led thousands to victory, without either fuss or feathers.

A man of deeds and not of words, a man prudent, patient, direct, efficient, was one of the first means, under God's providence, that made us a nation and established for us a Government. The hands of traitors tried to undo his work, and again Providence has raised for us a man of like character for a like service. May he too be permitted to complete his labors!

Send Seymour up Salt River; let Blair blather with him too; send Ulysses to the White House, with a loyal Union crew.

ROSECRANS.

His Mexican Mission.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—Please correct an error into which your Washington special has fallen in saying General Rosecrans does not intend going to Mexico, because he thinks General Grant will be our next President. He never thought of being influenced by such a motive. He was not nominated as a partisan nor confirmed as a partisan. Neither his reluctance to accept, nor his acceptance, arose from partisan motives, nor does he expect to fill the mission as a partisan. He will go, as an American citizen who loves his country and her institutions, to a neighboring nation in whose welfare he has always felt a deep and sincere interest—an interest he feels happy to know is shared by the great body of our people, General Grant among the number.

W. S. Rosecrans,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Envoy to Mexico.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
MANUFACTURED BY SHOEMBERGER & CO.
Office—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

FOR SALE.—ONE VERY SUPERIOR Watch, made by Charles Frodsham, No 84 Strand, London. (Price, $300.) Apply No. 125 S. ELEVENTH Street. 10 31 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIC Tablet of solidified glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 8[illegible] CHESNUT Street. 2 6[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTH[illegible] ERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand
11 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 6t B B COMEGYS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH streets.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.
10 21 12* THOMAS P. HARRIS, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3 mwf

POLITICAL.

COLONEL MOSS, OF MISSOURI,
AND
JAMES M. SCOVEL OF NEW JERSEY,
will address Grant and Colfax Meetings at the following places:—

FRIDAY, October 30—Egg Harbor City, N. J.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 30—English's Creek, N. J.
SATURDAY, October 31—Vineland, N. J.
MONDAY, November 2—Cape May Court House, N. J. 10 29 4t*

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.
Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin and T. J. Coffey
Will address the citizens of Germantown,
On Monday Evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Ladies especially invited. 10 30 3t

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
A Meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters, MONDAY EVENING, November 2, at 7½ o'clock.
A full attendance is requested.
WM. McMICHAEL, President.
WM. L. Fox, Secretary. 1* 1t

PUT THE BOY INTO PANTALOONS.

Joy! Joy!! Joy!!!
See the jolly little boy!
So spruce he looks and glad,
So beautifully clad
In a handsome boyish suit,
And an overcoat to boot.

Fun! Fun!! Fun!!!
See the little fellow run!
The petticoats are gone,
And he isn't going to mourn.
Don't you like the boy to please
With garments such as these?

See! See! See!!!
What a happy boy is he!
A most delightful plan
For the jolly little man;
And he likes it all the more,
That they came from OUR BIG STORE!

Fill your boy cram full of joy by, buying him Clothes such as those which we make so well, and so cheaply sell, cheaper and cheaper than ever before, at our elegant, splendid BROWN STONE STORE, where the public crowd with eager feet, on the northern side of CHESNUT STREET, as sure as you and your boy are alive, SIX HUNDRED AND THREE and SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf
STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

WHITE GRAPES.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
In Splendid Clusters.
THE FINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.
Only 60 Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will perform in their English version of *La Belle Helene* this evening. The farce of *Crossing the Line* will be given as an afterpiece, and Miss Jennie and Miss Irene Worrell will execute a double clog dance. *Barbe Bleue* will be produced during the week.

AT THE ARCH a dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel of "Only a Clod," by Fred. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled *He's Got Money*, will be produced this evening, with Mrs. Drew in the character of "Maud Hillary."

ON MONDAY, Nov. 9th, H. J. Byron's new drama of *The Lancashire Lass* now being successfully performed at Wallack's Theatre, New York, will be produced, with new scenery, etc.

AT THE WALNUT the new sensation drama of *F, or Branded*, will be performed this evening, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in four characters. The nautical drama of *The Pilot*, adapted from Cooper's novel, is in rehearsal. Mr. Davenport will appear as "Long Tom Coffin" in this piece.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

BATEMAN'S combination French troupe will commence a season of *opera bouffe* at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 9, with Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue*. Mlle Irma will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in the character of "Boulotte" and Mons. Aujac will appear as "Barbe Bleue."

La Grande Duchesse de Gero'stein and *La Belle Helene* will also be brought out, with Mlle Tostee as the heroine in both pieces. These operas will be placed upon the stage in the same style of completeness as heretofore.

THE performance of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony," by the combined orchestras of Carl Sentz and Mark Hassler and the New York Philharmonic Society, on Saturday afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall, attracted a large audience. The manner in which this noble work was rendered was very satisfactory, especially for a first performance, and there has been a very general desire expressed that it should be repeated at an early day.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Jefferson Grammar School. An attractive programme will be presented, and the scholars will be assisted by prominent members of the Mendelssohn Society. The object of the concert is to purchase a piano for the school.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

Forrest and Basil Duke Want Kilpatrick to Cut a Heroic Figure.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 29th ultimo publishes the following letter from General Forrest in regard to certain alleged slanders uttered about him by General Kilpatrick during the present canvass. The letter has been the subject of brief mention by telegraph:—

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28, 1868.—Mr. H. K. Shackleford, New Haven, Conn.—Sir:—The false and mendacious representation of me, made by General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, on the 20th inst., to which you call my attention, is not the first in which he has indulged since his appearance on the hustings in this canvass. I understand he freely employed his criminal capacity for ribald invention in all of the speeches he has made since his return to this country, and that I have been the objective point of many of his unprincipled and indecent libels. The Northern masses have been so prone to misunderstand any appearance that I have made in the present campaign that I have been content, heretofore, to forego any notice of General Kilpatrick's inventions with reference to myself, and to trust that some future and more auspicious time would afford me an opportunity of stripping the imposter and of exposing him, the base counterfeit he is, to the contempt of all just and fair-minded people. My forbearance, however, is construed by him as a license to additional and more slanderous detraction, and I am constrained to notice his New Haven speech, as it appeared in the *Register*, of October 21, 1868. In that speech he is reported as saying that "Forrest had nailed negroes to fences, set fire to the fences, and burned the negroes to death."

The charge is but the natural offspring of Kilpatrick's common and merited fame as an unprincipled and easy liar. It is easy enough for me to say, in which I feel I will be believed and sustained by every chivalric officer and soldier in the Federal army, that what he has said of me in the speech referred to is the culmination of slanderous falsehoods, rendered the more odious that it is deliberately forged for effect upon the unthinking and too confiding portion of the people of the North, whose votes he intends to steal by such criminal and disreputable invention. All such reports, whether emanating from this creature Kilpatrick, or from any one else, which tend in any way to create the impression that I conducted my humble part in the war upon any other than the strictest principles of civilized warfare, are utterly untrue, and are the corrupt and fecund fictions of designing and rascally slanderers. I am not prone to obtrude matters of this kind upon the public notice, and would have been glad to have met Kilpatrick and have settled this affair in a less public and more emphatic manner; and if it should happen that this note should meet his eye, and he should make it the provocation of any additional display of words, any one who may hear him is at liberty to assure him that I am ready to meet him in any way that he may choose, and while I am averse to personal conflict I should much prefer to gratify any wish he may cherish in that way to being the further subject of his defamation and unsoldierlike misrepresentation.

I think the public will justify me in denouncing, as I now do, General Judson Kilpatrick as a blackguard, a liar, a scoundrel, and poltroon. If he is the heroic figure he would have the Northern people believe him, my friend, General Basil W. Duke, at Louisville, Ky., is authorized to receive, on my behalf, any communication he may choose to make.

N. B. FORREST.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Miscellaneous Correspondence on Campaign Topics.

BUTLER ON GRANT.

BAY VIEW, NEAR LANESVILLE, Mass., August 25, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—I have read your letter to Mr. Smith upon the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just. But what will you do?—you cannot get it or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory published. And why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson—i. e., nominate a man for supposed availability without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart; indifferent to human suffering and impotent to govern. I am yours truly,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

W. Jones, Neenah, Wis.

KILPATRICK ON BUTLER.

The Boston *Transcript* of the 31st contains the following:—

Having in a gentlemanly and courteous manner conducted myself in the canvass in the Fifth Congressional district, and having been falsely accused and basely slandered by General Butler in his speech at Marblehead, on Thursday evening, I hereby challenge General Butler to meet me, General Gordon, and Colonel Whitemore at the mass meeting on Salem Common, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, then and there to repeat and prove his foul slander if he can.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1868. J. KILPATRICK.

DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCE FOR GRANT.

Major-General A. S. Williams, United States Minister to San Salvador, who commanded the 20th Corps in the march to the sea, and in 1863, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, writes as follows to a friend in this city:—

"My Dear General:—Though I have never belonged to what is called the radical party, I certainly hope Grant and Colfax will be elected. I am greatly disgusted with the prominence that such arch-rebels as Wade Hampton, Toombs, Preston, and the like are assuming and permitted to exercise in this campaign. I was in hopes that the originators of that cursed Rebellion would never again be permitted to sit in a political convention of our party. They should be forever disfranchised and disowned. Very sincerely and truly yours,

"Panama, Oct. 20, 1868. A. S. WILLIAMS."

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN FAVOR OF GENERAL BUTLER.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Dear friend:—I cannot come to Lynn to speak; neither my plans nor my engagements will allow of it; but my heart is as profoundly interested as yours in the election of General Butler. Your district did itself honor when it sent him to Congress. It owes him to the nation again. In the great questions of the last seven years no man has rendered better service. With the masses, North and South, Rebel and loyal, he represents loyalty; and four out of five of his opponents are Rebels or dupes. His difference of opinion on finance will be of no importance should Seymour and repudiation triumph. And if loyalty wins the victory, carrying law and order throughout the South, finance will be of infinite insignificance, since then gold and greenbacks will soon be equal. General Butler's opponents are the journals and men who still need the Senate trial or who gave Johnson another year in which to murder negroes and spread anarchy throughout the South; those who offered the renegade Fessenden a public dinner; a class of men who, for eight years, have proposed nothing and opposed everything, and who would have been less harmful in the enemy's camp than in ours. Can a public man have a better indorsement than the hate of such men? Their candidate is one who, in every emergency of the last dozen years, has stood aloof, hurled quibbles at his party, or fired hot shot into its camp. I rejoice to be assured, as I am on all hands, that the General is sure to be returned by an overwhelming majority. His success will be an honor to Massachusetts and strength to the Republican party. Yours faithfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

—Heavy floods, attended with great loss of life and destruction of property, have taken place in Italy and Switzerland.

—A man in Scotland who had been ordered leeches for an injury had them boiled in his gruel, and swallowed them.

—Hungarian gipsies go on circuit all over Europe as systematically as the bar and the bench go on circuit in England.

—The revising barrister allowed the names of forty-eight more females to be retained on the lists of persons entitled to vote for East Kent.

—The three candidates for Isabella's situation most popular at Madrid are all Coburgs. Don Louis of Portugal, Leopold Second of Belgium, and the Duke of Edinburgh are the favorites for the "Queen's plate" at the Spanish autumn meeting.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Childrens', Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MISTAKE of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing, and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperature, etc. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safeguards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

GILT AND WALNUT CORNICES and Mouldings for Curtains; also rich Centre Loops, Fringes and Gimps, at half the prices usually asked for them; also, Lace and Muslin Curtains, very low, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CURTAIN LOOPS, CENTRE TASSELS, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, etc., at half the usual prices, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINE BEDDING,
Spring Mattresses,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss Mattresses,
Husk Mattresses,
Fine Feather Beds,
Superior Bolsters and Pillows,
At PATTEN'S Bedding and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OBSERVE.
First quality of material,
First-class workmanship,
Latest style, is the
Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

JUST BEING OPENED,
All new,
Brown, Drab, and Green-mixed Irish Freize Coatings,
Dark and Light Brown and Green Scotch Cheviots, for suits,
Black, Brown, Dahlia Blue, and the beautiful
NEW COLORED BEAVERS,
for Walking and Evening Coats, an elegant novelty for Gents' wear, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.
An endless variety of Fancy Cassimeres.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TONICS.—Those who resort to tonics will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" the best adapted to benefit the different ailments of the system, whether diseased or debilitated from over-exertion or by any other cause. Try them. Sold by druggists.

PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL: Honey Brook and Harleigh and Corberry and Locust Mountain Coal; prepared in the best manner at William W. Alter's Coal Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue, Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

Orders by post promptly filled.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
200 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trousseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat* Cure was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FROM MR. A. WISCH, No. 705 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of London *Punch*, *Fun* and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. In the store of this enterprising newsdealer you can always find the various papers, quarterlies, monthlies, weeklies, etc., as soon as issued.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 644, is modern establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order. It is really a pleasure to drop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Nicholas Nickleby," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

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WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
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THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARE.—We have a splendid Stock of the very newest things on our counter and though our sales are so large, we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our salesroom filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibald s.
Children's Blouses.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COE—STREETER.—October 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. G. Merrill, IRA F. COE, M. D., of Mound City, Kansas, to SUSAN STREETER, of Holmesville, Bucks county, Pa.

SHEPHERD—WALTON.—August 24, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. FREDERICK SHEPHERD to Miss MARY E. WALTON, all of this city.

DIED.

CONWAY.—On the 1st instant, MARSELLA CONWAY, granddaughter of the late Owen McHugo, aged 19 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. James Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FOERING.—On the 31st of October, RACHEL, wife of Frederick Foering, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 718 Parrish street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

VAN WYCK.—In Cardenas, Cuba, October 14, Dr. CORNELIUS C. VAN WYCK, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery for some years in Philadelphia, more recently in Cardenas.

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Of Philadelphia
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

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TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS, embracing all classes of Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works, History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works; Early Printed Books, etc.
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FRANCES LESLIE; or, The Prayer Divinely Taught. Muslin 70 cents.
LIFE TRUTHS.—"With Thee is the Fountain of Life." Square 12 mo., half bound, 50 cents; cloth 60 cents; cloth gilt, 98 cents.
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
11 2 5t No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER A GREAT VARIETY OF
DINNER SETS,
DECORATED TO THEIR ORDER IN FRANCE,
AT [9 28 mw3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 28 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 6

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 10 19 6p

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred.
Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets.
Address "Home," this office. 10 2 6t

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PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
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MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfmj

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SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

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LINEN DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
Together with our large stock of
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Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
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Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
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727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 3mrp

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
DRESS GOODS
AT ABOUT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION
DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 31 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS AT 37½ CENTS.
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DRESS GOODS AT 50 CENTS.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at 75c., worth $1.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at 87½c., worth $1 25.
Empress Cloth Poplins, at $1, worth $1 87½.
SATIN CHARLOTTE, AT $1 25.
A NOVELTY IN FRENCH POPLINS, WORTH $2.
All wool Englishes, $1 25, worth $1 62½.
VELOUR OTTOMANS.
BEST QUALITY IMPORTED, AT $1 50, WORTH $2.
Handsome Silk Epinglines $1 75 to $3.
Plaid Irish Poplins, at $1 25, cost $2 50
Plaid all wool Poplins, 75c. to $1 50.
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS.
BEST MAKES, ALL COLORS, AT LOW PRICES
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAINS FOR SUITS.
BLACK GROS GRAINS FOR WALKING DRESSES.
BLACK GROS GRAINS, ALL QUALITIES.
Black Silks with Lustre, at low prices.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
ALL QUALITIES, $2 TO $6.
New styles of Striped Silks, at $2 50 and $3 25.
Closing out Polka lot silks $2, cost $3.
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS.
The best in the market, from $6 50 to $20.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
Ladies' and Misses' Shawls, of every variety, at very low prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
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FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW FALL GOODS.
All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as
ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT.
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
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SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.
Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American
CANTON FLANNELS.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, and Public Institutions.
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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
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GRAND OPENING
OF
LYONS AND GERMAN
MANTILLA VELVETS,
Purchased at TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, and offering at the same discount.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
In great variety, at prices that cannot be undersold.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A magnificent and extensive stock of
PARIS AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
In all popular and novel textures.
Prices guaranteed less than our competitors.
A SPENDID DISPLAY OF SHAWLS
IN ALL GRADES,
Comprising Paisley, Chainaine, Broche, Blanket, etc, etc., at
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
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J. A. SOUTHWICK,
No. 17 South EIGHTH Street,
BELOW MARKET,
Has now open one of the most complete stocks of
Ladies' Dress Goods and Shawls
Ever opened on EIGHTH STREET, which he is offering at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. 10 31 3t

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

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From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.
O. T. EDGAR.
From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO,
Warden of the N. H. State Prison.
A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
WALTER MANN,
1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.
From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is securing all my friends.
H. BLACKSTONE.
A Clergyman's Testimony.—One box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER,
Kelley's Station, Pa.
From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.
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From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, M.D.
Sold by all Druggists. [10 26 wfmlmsp
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These Chromos are true *fac similes* of the spirited originals.
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These flowers were selected and painted by the well-known artist, Miss Ellen Thayer.
The copies are true to nature, and are charming paintings.
The above Chromos are for sale only at
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CHEAP BOOK AND CHROMO STORE,
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We have also in stock a splendid assortment of Chromos, Landscape and Figure Pieces, after American and Foreign Artists, which we are selling less than Publishers' prices. 10 31 2t

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Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 5 6m

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STEWART'S NEW STORE.

Twelve Acres of Dry and Fancy Goods—The Promenade—The Dome—The Workshops.

On the first of May, 1867, excavations were commenced for the foundations of Mr. Stewart's new store, on Tenth street, and to-day he opens to the public the largest retail dry goods establishment in the world. To one passing through Broadway or the Fourth avenue, the exterior of the building, with its long rows of Corinthian columns, presents a grandeur of proportions not to be seen in any other structure in this city, and the impression left on the mind of the spectators is rather one of solidity, harmony, and symmetry of proportions than of striking beauty or magnificence. As the additions, now nearly completed, are but a carrying out of the original design of the architect, and are greater in extent than the original building, any description of the edifice as it will appear when completed, must embrace equally the old part and the new. The entire building, then, has about 200 feet front on both Broadway and Fourth avenue, 325 feet front on Tenth street, and is six stories above the street, with basement and sub-cellar. The superficial area of each floor is nearly two acres, and of all the floors, including the basements, more than twelve acres. Descending to the sub-cellar, the foundations of the building are laid 22 feet deep; and the abutments are of the most solid masonry, some of them being 6x7 feet, and the others 5½x6 feet. Of these there are at least one hundred. The sub-cellar is to be used for the storing of carpeting and oil cloths before they are opened to the public, and is connected with all of the upper part of the building by four large elevators. Here, also, under the sidewalk on Ninth street, are four large boilers for generating steam, by which the entire building is to be heated, and also the engine for raising the elevators. Wandering through this dark and cave-like vault, lighted only here and there by a single, dimly-burning gas-jet, and walking around the immense abutments, the visitor almost expects to meet behind one of them the Troll who might well preside in such a dismal place, and by whose magic power alone, it would seem, could these massive foundations have been laid.

The basement is amply lighted from the street, and when temporary partitions shall have been taken down, the whole room thrown into one, and filled with all the varieties and descriptions of carpets known in the markets of the world, it will be one of the most attractive departments of the store. This room is but little different from the sub-cellar, except that in place of the heavy abutments plain, square, iron columns, each weighing from 8 to 10 tons, rest on the stone-work, and support the upper part of the building, and that the walls and ceiling are more finely finished. Here, also, the long lines of Doric columns commence, and are continued through all the stories above.

The first story, used as the general sales-room for every kind of dry and fancy goods, except carpets, cloaks, shawls, etc., will surpass in grandeur and beauty any other portion of the edifice. In the centre of the building a broad promenade will extend from Broadway to the Fourth avenue, which, when the store has been filled with the rich fabrics of the Old and New Worlds, when the most costly silks are displayed by the side of real Cashmere and camels'-hair shawls woven by hand in India, the products of the Jacquard loom, Jouvin's gloves, and the snowy Irish linen, it will be the most gorgeous on this side of the Atlantic at least, and will doubtless be patronized and appreciated by the ladies. The immense room is to be divided into sections, each of which will be devoted to some particular department, and all the shelves and counters are to be so arranged that the goods will be displayed and yet not obstruct the view of every part of the room. Five hundred salesmen and assistants are now employed, and when the new part is opened, at least twice as many will be needed. But by far the grandest feature of this room is to be the great rotunda or dome which rises near the centre to the height of more than 100 feet from the floor. This dome is oblong or oval in shape, and is about 60x100 feet in size; the topis of tesselated glass, and, with the immense windows at the sides and ends of the building, throws a flood of light into every nook and corner of the edifice. For one not versed in architecture, a description of this dome is impossible. It is supported on the lower floor by 16 immense iron columns, weighing at least 20,000 lb. each, the capitals of which are highly ornamented, and support a beautiful architrave and cornice. The sides of these pillars are elaborately embossed, having on two of their faces, just below the capital, two Cupids, and below them beautiful designs of leaves and flowers; on the other sides, in addition to these ornaments, each pillar contains the coat-of-arms of the Stewart family, bearing the monogram "A. T. S." Surrounding these pillars and at a distance from them, on sixteen similar columns somewhat smaller in size, but as elaborately ornamented, and thence through the whole length of the building, extend the graceful Doric shafts, which, when painted and polished, will appear like a forest of marble. Standing beneath the dome and gazing up through story after story till the eye reaches the top, one is made dizzy and bewildered by the sight. Column rises on column, floor above floor, until the workmen in the uppermost story appear like little boys, while the bright light from above brings out the beauties of the architecture. The sides of the dome in each story above the first are surrounded by heavy balustrades, which add much to its beauty. The windows of the building are all of the most costly plate glass, those on the first floor fronts being each composed of single plates. These plates, of which there are at least 100, are about 6x16 feet, and could not have cost less than $600 apiece. At night the entire building is to be lighted with gas, innumerable jets projecting from every part of the dome, and by gorgeous chandeliers pendant from the ceiling in other parts of the building. Every light in the building is to be ignited at once by the use of an electric battery of about 80 cups. To see the building lighted will be a grand and startling sight, when, as by a flash, light shall break in upon the darkness.

The stairways leading to the upper stories are very broad and of easy ascent, and at the sides are heavy balustrades similar to those surrounding the sides of the dome. The second story is like the first, with the exception of the opening of the dome, and that the architecture is not so heavy. This floor is to be used for the cloak and shawl department. Here are to be displayed an acre and a half of cloaks, ladies' travelling suits and shawls of every variety, from the most common to those that are woven in India by hand, and are sold at from three thousand to four thousand dollars. This floor and those above it are fitted up with wash-rooms and saloons for the use of customers. Climbing one story higher, the visitor is ushered into the cutting department, where a great number of women and girls are employed in cutting out the garments manufactured in the establishment, and in cutting also for families and other shops. This room occupies the whole size of the building, and is similar in every respect to the one below. It is well lighted and ventilated, and in every way arranged to give comfort to and preserve the health of the operatives. The fourth and fifth stories are to be used as workshops, where dress-making, embroidery, and indeed every department of the manufacture of ladies' and children's clothing is performed, except the cutting. In these departments more than seven hundred persons are employed. The sixth story has been added to the whole building, and will be used for storing purposes. Standing at the side of the dome on this floor, the view of the lower part of the building is as grand as that obtained from the first floor. The pillars, too, that support the dome proper, are of more elaborate workmanship than those in the lower stories; the capitals of the columns rest upon the shaft lower down, so as to allow a longer span for the arches. The cornices have also been highly ornamented, and especially in the gas-light must present a very brilliant appearance. In the sixth story are two tanks for supplying water to every portion of the building; one of them is about 5x8x19 feet, and the other 4x8x11 feet, so that both may contain about 700 gallons. The roof is of tin, and has an inclination of about 10 or 12 feet from the dome in the centre towards Broadway and Fourth avenue.

No other building in the world used for the retail dry goods trade can in any way be compared with Mr. Stewart's, either in size or magnificence. European companies may some of them do as extensive business as is to be transacted here, but it is done in several shops, many of which have received addition after addition, each one totally different from the others in style of architecture and in dimensions. The largest similar building in Europe is two and a half times smaller than this.—*New York Tribune.*

WEAK SISTERS.

The line at which a virtue becomes a vice through excess can never be exactly defined, being one of those uncertain conditions which each mind must determine for itself. But there is a line, wheresoever we may chose to set it, and it is just this fine dividing mark which women are so apt to overrun. For women, as a rule, are nothing if not extreme. Whether as saints or sinners, they carry a principle to outside limits, and of all partisans are the most thoroughgoing, whether it be to serve God or the Devil, liberty or bigotry, Bible Communism or Calvinistic Election. Sometimes they are just as extreme in their absolute negation of force, and in the narrowness of the limits within which they would confine all human expression either by word or deed—and especially all expression of feminine life. These are the women who carry womanly gentleness into the exaggeration of self-abasement, and make themselves mere foot-stools for the stronger creature to kick at his pleasure; the weak sisters, who think all self-reliance unfeminine, and any originality of thought or character an offence against the ordained inferiority of their sex. They are the parasitic plants of the human family; creatures which live by and on the strength of others; unable to stand alone, and, when deprived of their adventitious support, falling to the ground in a ruin perhaps worse than death. It is sad to see one of these weak sisters when given up to herself after she has lived on the strength of another. As a wife, she was probably a docile, gentle kind of Medora—at least on the outside, for we must not confound weakness with amiability—suffering many things because of imperfect servants and unprofitable tradesmen, maybe because of unruly children and encroaching friends, none of whom she has so much moral power as will enable her to hold in check; but on the whole drifting through her days peacefully enough, and, though always in difficulties, never quite aground. She had a tower of strength in her husband, on whom she leaned for assistance in all she undertook, whether it was to give a dose of Dalby to the child, or a scolding to the maid, or to pronounce upon the soundness of two rival sects each touting for her soul.

While he lived she obeyed his counsel—not always without a futile echo of discontent in her own heart—and copied his opinions with what amount of accuracy nature had bestowed on her; though it must be confessed more often making a travesty than a *fac-simile*, according to the trick of inferior translators; and not necessarily better pleased with his opinions than with his counsels. For your weak sister is frequently peevish, and, though unable to originate, is not always ready to obey cheerfully; cheerfulness indeed being for the most part an attribute of power. Still, there stood her tower of strength, and while it stood, she, the parasite growing round it, did well enough, and flourished with a pleasant semblance of individual life into the hollowness of which it was no one's business to inquire. But if the tower falls, where is the ivy? Take away the husband, and what becomes of the wife, when one has been the life and the other only the parasite? Abandoned to the poor resources of her own judgment, she is like one suddenly thrown into deep water, not knowing how to swim. She has no judgment. She has been so long accustomed to rely on the mind of another that her own is paralyzed for want of use. She is any one's tool, any one's echo, and, worse than that, if left to herself she is any one's victim. All she wants is to be spared the hardship of self-reliance, and to be directed free of individual exertion. She is utterly helpless—helpless to act, to direct, to decide; and it depends on the mere chance of proprietorship whether her slavery will be degradation or protection, ruin or safety. For she will be a slave, whosoever may be her proprietor, being the pabulum of which slaves and victims are naturally formed. The old age of Medora is Mrs. Borradaile, who, if her husband had lived, would have probably ended her life in an honorable captivity and a well-directed subserviency.

We often see this kind of helpless weakness in the daughter of a man of overbearing will, or of a termagant mother fond of managing and impatient of opposition. During the plastic time of her life, when education might perhaps have developed a sufficient amount of mental muscle, and by a course of judicious moulding she might have been somewhat fairly set up, she is snubbed and suppressed till all power is crushed out of her. She is taught the virtue of self-abnegation till she has no self to abnegate, and the backbone of her individuality is so incessantly broken that at last there is no backbone left in her to break. She has become a mere human mollusk, which, when it loses its native shell, drifts helplessly at the mercy of chance currents into the maw of any stronger creature that may fancy her for his prey. One often sees these poor things left orphans and friendless at forty or fifty years of age.

They have lived all their lives in leading-strings, and now are utterly unable to walk alone; they are infants in all knowledge of the world, of business, of human life; their youth is gone, and with it such beauty and attractiveness as they might have had, so that men who might have liked them when fresh and gentle at twenty do not care to accept their wrinkled helplessness at forty; they have been kept in and kept down, and so have made no friends of their own; and then, when the strong-willed father dies, or the termagant mother goes to the place where the wicked cease from troubling, the mollusk they have hitherto protected is left defenceless and alone. If she has money, her chances of escape from the social sharks always on the lookout for fat morsels are very small indeed. It is well if she falls into no worse hands than those of legitimate priests of either section, whether enthusiastic for chasubles or crazy for missions; and if her money is put to no baser use than supplying church embroidery for some Brother Ignatius at home, or blankets for converted Africans in the tropics.

It might go into Agapemones, into spiritual Athenæums, into Bond street back parlors, where it certainly would do no good, take it any way one would; for, as it must go into some side-channel dug by stronger hands than hers, the question is, into which of the innumerable conduits offered for the conveyance of superfluous means shall it be directed?

This is the woman who is sure to give in to religious excesses of one kind or another, and for whom, therefore, the convent system would be a godsend past words to describe. She is unfit for the life of the world outside. She has neither strength to protect herself nor beauty to win the loving protection of men; she cannot be taken as a precious charge, but she will be made a pitiable victim; and under the gloomiest aspect possible, surely the narrow safety of a convent cell is a better fate for her than the publicity of the witness-box at the Old Bailey. As she must have a master, her condition depends on what master she has; and the whole line of her future on whether she is directed or "exploited," and used to serve noble ends or base ones.

As a mother, the weak sister is even more unsatisfactory than as a spinster left to herself with funds which she can manipulate at pleasure. She is affectionate and devoted; but of what use are affection and devotion without guiding sense or judgment? Even in the nursery, and while the little ones need only physical care, she is more obstructive than helpful, never having so much self-reliance or readiness of wit as to dare a remedy for one of those sudden maladies incidental to children, and dangerous just in proportion to the length of time they are allowed to run unchecked. And if she should by chance remember anything of present value, she has no power to make her children take what they don't like to take, or do what they don't like to do. In the horror of an accident she is lost.

If her child were to cut an artery, she would take it into her lap tenderly enough, but she would never dream of stopping the flow; if it swallowed poison, she would send for the doctor who lives ten miles away; and if it set herself on fire, she would probably rush with it into the street for the chance of assistance from a friendly passer-by.

She never has her senses under command and serviceable; and her action in a moment of danger generally consists in unavailing pity or in obstructive terror, as she herself is safe or involved, but never in useful service or in valuable suggestion. But if she is useless in her nursery while her children are young, she is even more helpless as they get older; and the family of a weak woman grows up, unassisted by counsel or direction, just as the old Adam wills and the natural bent inclines. Her girls may be loud and fast, her sons idle and dissipated, but she is powerless to correct or to influence. If her husband does not take the reins into his own hands, or if she is a widow, the young people manage matters for themselves under the perilous guidance of youthful passions and inexperience. And nine times out of ten they give her but a rough corner for her own share. They have no respect for her, and, unless more generously compassionate than young people usually are, scarcely care to conceal the contempt they cannot help feeling. What can she expect? If she was not strong enough to root out the tares while still green and tender, can she wonder at their luxuriant growth about her feet now? She, like every one else, must learn the sad meaning of retribution, and how the weakness which has allowed evil to flourish unsubdued has to share in its consequences and to suffer for its sin.

Unsatisfactory in her home, the weak sister does not do much better in society. She is there the embodiment of restriction. She can bear nothing that has any flavor or color in it. Topics of broad human interest are forbidden in her presence because they are vulgar, improper, or unfeminine. She takes her stand on her womanhood, and makes her womanhood to be something apart from humanity in the gross. There must be no cakes and ale for others if she is virtuous, and spades are not to be called spades when she is by to hear. She is the limit beyond which no one must go, under pain of such displeasure as the weak sister can show. And weak as she is in many things, she can get to a certain strength of displeasure; she can condemn, persistently, if not passionately. Nothing is more curious than the way in which the weak sister exercises this power of condemnation; and nothing much more wide than its scope. If incapable of yielding to certain temptations, because incapable of feeling them, she has no pity for those who have not been able to resist; yet, on the other hand, she cannot comprehend the vigor of those who withstand such influences as conquer her. If she is still under the shadow of family protection, safe in the power of those who know how to hold her in all honor and prosperity, she cannot forgive the poor weak waif—yet no weaker than herself—who has been caught up in the outside desert of desolation, and made to subserve evil ends. As for the woman who is able to think and act for herself, she has a kind of superstitious horror of such a person, and shrinks from one who has made herself notorious, no matter what the mode or method, as from something tainted, something unnatural and unwomanly. She has even grave doubts respecting the lawfulness of doing good if the manner of it gets into the papers, and names are mentioned as well as things; and though the fashion of the day favors feminine notoriety in all directions, she holds by the instinct of her temperament, and languidly maintains that woman is the cypher to which man alone gives distinctive value. Griselda and Medora are the types to her of womanly affection, and the only strength she tolerates in her own sex is the strength of endurance and the power of patience.

She has no doubt in her own mind that the ordained purpose of woman is to be convenient for the high-handedness and brutality of man, and any woman who objects to this theory, and demands a better place for herself, is flying in the face of Providence, and forfeiting one of the distinctive privileges of her sex. For the weak sister thinks, like some others, that it is better to be destroyed by orthodox means than saved by heterodox ones; and that if good Christians uphold moral suttee, they are only pagans and barbarians who would put out the flames and save the victim from the burning. So far she is respectable, in that she has a distinct theory about something; but it is wonderfully eloquent of her state that it should only be the theory of Griseldadom as womanly perfection, and the beauty to be found in the moral of Cinderella sitting supinely among the ashes, and forbidden to own even the glass slipper that belonged to her. Fortunately for the world, the weak sister and her theories do not rule; indeed, we are in danger of going too much the other way in these times, and the revolt of our women against undue slavery goes very near to a revolt against due and wise submission. Still, women who are to be the mothers of men ought to have some kind of power, if the men are to be worth their place in the world; and if we want creatures with backbones we must not look for them from mollusks.—*Saturday Review.*

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1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
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FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$
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Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Oct. 24,	7 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24,	11 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 26,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 26,	12 M.
Tuesday, "	27, 9 A.M.	Tuesday, "	27, 1 P.M.
Wednesday, "	28, 10 A.M.	Wednesday, "	28, 2 P.M.
Thursday, "	29, 10 A.M.	Thursday, "	29, 2 P.M.
Friday, "	30, 11 A.M.	Friday, "	30, 3 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 6 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND BOOTH.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A.M., and returning leave Wilmington at 2 P.M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P.M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A.M. and 3 30 P.M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A.M. and 12 30 P.M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
6 26 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 1 12

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer J. WILLIAM LEE leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9½ A.M. and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Seckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3 20, in abiein and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corset; when every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street. WM. T. HOPKINS, 9 28 3m

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 92

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A NEW MUNCHAUSEN.

Remarkable Discovery of Gems by Volcanic Action.

The St. Louis *Times* has a marvellous story, which purports to come in a letter from the captain of a vessel trading between San Francisco and Valparaiso, and which describes what he witnessed in the Pacific Ocean, but in what latitude he keeps a secret to himself. The substance of the letter is as follows:—

When nearly half-way on the voyage, and at the time the earthquake took place, a fearful phenomenon presented itself. The ocean became convulsed to its mightiest depths, and a terrible wave was swept along so high that, as the captain humorously said, he thought it would have landed him in the city of Quito. The seamen were terribly frightened, but the vessel was to rights again in less than ten minutes.

The affair was a mere joke among the men, for they fancied it was one of the high tidal waves which are common in the Pacific. They continued their voyage, but towards midnight were alarmed by an extraordinary light which appeared in the heavens, and was first noticed on the larboard side, and which the ignorant and superstitious attributed to supernatural causes. The captain, who seems to be an intelligent and courageous man, steered his vessel right in the direction of the light, and just before sunrise a sight of magnificence—such as no human eye has ever rested on—met his gaze. It was no less than a group of islands formed of huge masses of solid diamond of every color, and in some places of the purest brilliancy.

The sailors fell into ecstasies, and one man, a half-breed from the Sandwich Islands, lost his senses so far that he would have thrown himself overboard if he had not been tied down. They sailed among the group the entire day, and found it to consist, on a rough calculation, at from twelve to twenty in number; but the exact number, or their relative size, there was no time to ascertain. They consist of large, white flint rocks of crystallized shape (some places nearly transparent), which rise to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet from the water. Thick layers of various metals are imbedded into them, and the diamonds form thick layers beside these latter.

This is the general formation; but some of the smaller islands are composed nearly altogether of diamond, in which the emerald prevails. There are agate, opaque topaz, ruby, and, indeed, diamonds of every hue; but one island, which he describes as being almost seventy miles long by fifteen wide, consists of an entirely pure emerald without any admixture of foreign substance. It was difficult to effect a landing on any of the group. At length some of the men succeeded; but the captain himself, satisfied with what he had seen, did not leave the vessel.

The men describe the interior of the island on which they landed as consisting almost entirely of mud, which is gradually coagulating under the heat of the sun. A curious thing was, that the brilliants were seen in the muddy quarters of the island, lying about like huge boulders, the smallest ones they saw being about 200 tons in weight; but there were numbers of others considerably larger. Of course there was no water or vegetation to be seen. The most curious effect the sight had on the men, both those in the vessel as well as those who visited the island, was that the extraordinary brilliancy sickened their stomach, and vomiting, followed by a copious discharge from the bowels, was the consequence.

All efforts to detach portions of the diamond rock proved abortive; and it was out of the question to attempt removing any of the great brilliant boulders. They made an attempt to detach portions of rock by means of a crowbar and sledge, but it was so hard all efforts were useless, and, though they had powder enough on board, they had no implements with which to drill the holes for blasting. The captain would have proceeded on his voyage to Valparaiso; but the men mutinied and obliged him to put back to Panama. He afterwards, with the consent of the crew, ran the vessel on shore on the northern coast of Colombia, and, telegraphing to the owners that she was lost, came on as far as Aspinwall, from which city he wrote to his brother in St. Louis. He desired his brother to come along at once, and bring with him the finest and best tempered implements for blasting purposes, and, if possible, a quantity of nitro-glycerine. The brother departed for New York immediately, but before going he communicated the secret to a confidential comrade, through whom the news leaked out only as late as yesterday evening. I am told that it has already reached the ears of a rich jeweller in this city, who is about to start an expedition which he purposes to carry on himself. It is more than probable that the crew of the abandoned vessel have anticipated him; and if they were lucky enough to keep their secret and fit out a small craft with whatever they required on board, are now quarrying in the diamond archipelago.

P.S.—I forgot to state that the captain writes that the entire bottom of the sea seemed as if glittering with gems for at least five miles from the islands. These will probably never be of use, for they must be huge rocks of diamond, and cannot be detached unless some better mode of blasting under water than that already practised can be invented. I forgot, also, to add my conjecture that the reason the diamond rock is seen in its full purity arises from the fact that it was projected right forward from the very centre of the earth. What the captain calls white transparent flint rock is probably some formation not known as yet to geologists. This will be better understood as soon as the place is explored.

Another Shakespeare Forgery.

The *Galaxy* for November has an interesting account, from the pen of Mr. Richard Grant White, of the recent detection of a notable forgery in Shakespearian literature.

In 1842 Mr. Peter Cunningham, already well known as an antiquarian, edited a volume for the Shakespeare Society, called "Extracts from the Accounts of the Revels at Court in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I, from the original Office Book of the Masters and Yeomen." It was peculiarly interesting, as containing, on three pages of the account book for 1604 and 1605, records of the performance at the palace, "by his Majestie's plaiers," of these plays among others:—"The Moor of Venis," "A Play of the Merry Wives of Windsor," "A play called 'Mesur for Mesur,'" "The Play of Errors," "A Play of Love's Labours Lost," "Henry the Fift," "A Play of the Marchant of Venis;" and in the margin, which professed to give the names of "the Poets wch mayd the plaies," these were said to be written by "Shaxberd." In another account—that for 1611-12—"a play called the 'Tempest,'" was recorded as having been performed on Hallowmas night, and one "called ye 'Winter's Night Tayle,'" as having been presented on the 5th of November.

For twenty-five years this record has been accepted by editors and critics of Shakespeare as authority for determining the dates of these plays. But some three months ago Mr. Peter Cunningham himself, now an old man, reduced almost to idiocy by drink, brought to the British Museum for sale an old manuscript volume which contained, he said, records of great value about the early English drama, and which his friend, Mr. Collier, said was worth sixty guineas. It proved to be one of the "Revels Accounts" which contained the record of the performance of nine plays by Mr. "Shaxberd." The volume was retained for examination, and was found to be public property. The experts of the Audit Office at once discovered that, although the book was genuine, the leaves containing the records of the performance of Shakespeare's plays were a forgery.

It is now believed that they were forged by Mr. Cunningham himself, who unquestionably purloined the book in his younger days.

The chief result of this discovery is that the date of the composition of "Measure for Measure" is found to be without external evidence to fix it; and the critics may go to work to divine the state and age of Shakespeare's brain when it was written, with no prospect of any such delightful harmony on this point as they have enjoyed of late in accepting the date fixed for it by a forger.

POLITICAL.

—The Detroit *Post* perpetrates the following:—

I shall catch a most terrible fall,
If I stand on this platform at all,
Cried Seymour preparing to jump,
With his heart and his boots in a lump;
For the timbers are creaking,
And the whole thing is shaking,
And it won't do for two, Mr. Blair;
So I'll leave it to you, Mr. Blair;
And I'll climb down and stand on a stump.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a capital pictorial hit at Tilden, Belmont & Co.'s declaration after the October elections:—"We are not panic stricken." It represents the Democratic platform shivered in pieces by forked lightning streaks from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, two of the illustrious trio falling with the ruins, while the August Belmont is "making tracks," carrying in his hand a carpet-bag, on which "For Europe" is stamped.

—Some of the Rebel Democrats are becoming wise by bitter experience. The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press* says they may thank the Ku-Klux Klan and General Forrest for their defeat in the October elections, and adds that, had they possessed any sense at all, or known how to hold their tongues, like Grant, the Democrats would have swept all four States.

—The Baltimore *American* says Mr. J. P. Kennedy is hardly a Republican recruit. He is rather a veteran who, returning on the expiration of a furlough, again takes his place in the ranks.

—Another address from the Southern Rebel Generals respecting the condition and wishes of the South is promised. There is no time for palaver now. The motto of our leader is:—"Unconditional surrender."

—Of the 177 ministers attending the Rock River (Ill.) Conference, the other day, there was not one so poor as to do Seymour reverence. All went in for Grant.

—The Boston *Journal* recommends that Mr. John Quincy Adams be made an honorary member of the Republican party for his speeches at the South:

—The Toledo *Commercial* says Mr. Hoag, the successful opponent of Mr. Ashley, is a War Democrat, and not much of a Copperhead.

—At the November elections the people of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri will vote for (or against) negro suffrage.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks,
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
30,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
10,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, mounted.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc., etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 2rp **NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.**

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal of any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 19

MEDICAL.

CENTURY PLANT
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his who e interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

GORGAS & KOLLOCK,
10 2 No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

WIRE GUARDS.
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,
2 mw 4 No 11 North SIXTH Street

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SLEEPING CAR TRAIN.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroads for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·05 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,
From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 9·30 P. M.

1·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 5·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 9·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·20 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3·00

At 6 P. M. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·20 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·20 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·20 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·20 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3·25.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·00 A. M. and 3·00 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 a. m., M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hainesport, Masonville, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Bigbiestown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 9 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 838 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

EAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Pennsylvania and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·05 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·10 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·40 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9·30 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·05 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·45 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Canals Express from Pittsburg, at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 9·25 P. M., passing Reading at 4·41 and 7·05 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·20 A. M., and 6·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 6·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Tickets at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, and twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight leaves Philadelphia daily at 9·45 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 8·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·35, 7, 7½, 8, 8·30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·30 Down Train, and 3½ and 8½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 8 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 6·40 and 9·28 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·30, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10·40 P. M
" " Williamsport		8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·30 A. M.
" Williamsport		8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		9·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven		7·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		7·05 P. M.
" Williamsport		8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 12 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868, TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6 00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf,

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A bill of memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA,

**VIA ANNAM

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Pickpocket—Thieves and Receivers—A Professional Pilferer—A Desperate Character — Highway Robbery — A Policeman Stabbed—Women-beaters—Gouged an Eye Out—Caught at Last.

—Charles Hewless was arrested on Saturday, at Tenth and Spring Garden streets, for picking the pocket of a huckster, and was held by Alderman Massey in $1000 for trial.

—Francis Seymour on Saturday stole two mules and a wagon containing 2475 lbs. of horse feed, the value of the latter being $60, from Fifteenth and Vine streets. He took them to a stable kept by Michael Taompson at Twenty-fifth and Coates street, where he disposed of the feed for $4. He then sold the bags in which the feed was for three cents a pound to a Mrs. Elizabeth Brady, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. All the parties were arrested and held for trial by Alderman Pancoast.

—Detective Reeder this morning took into custody Margaret Welsh, who has been frequently before the police court for being a professional pilferer. Alderman Hurley sent her to prison.

—The brig Fanny arrived within a few days from Havana, and is now lying at Lombard street wharf. On Saturday night Edward Street, a deck hand, while under the influence of liquor went on board and commenced beating all hands in a terrible manner. He was arrested and on being taken before Alderman Carpenter was committed to answer.

—Charles Kurtz last evening, while returning from church, was assaulted at Shackamaxon street and Girard avenue by Wm. Thurston who relieved him of his watch and $7. The noise occasioned by this highwayman attracted the attention of Policemen Gilbert and Flood, who took charge of him. Alderman Eggleton committed him for trial.

—Yesterday afternoon Policeman Hart, of the Seventh district, made an arrest at Front and Callowhill streets. He was set upon by a crowd of roughs, who released his prisoner. While attempting to recover his prisoner, he was set upon and cut in the side. Several policemen were attracted to the spot, and they arrested John Cassiday, Thomas Gallagher, John Moore, and Wm. Malone, all of whom were required to enter bonds for their appearance at Court. Gallagher is alleged to have had the knife. Mr. Hart is not able to be on duty.

Robert Cathcart and Samuel McAllister were overhauled last night, at Eighteenth and Montrose streets, for assaulting two ladies who were passing that point. They were committed by Alderman Massey.

—Alderman Pancoast has sent James McNamara to prison on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a citizen named Monaghan, during which the latter had an eye gouged out.

—At the Third District Station there is a bag containing 150 pounds of tobacco, which awaits an owner. This article was found in the possession of James Moran and Thomas Harvey, who have been sent to prison for trial on another charge of robbing a man of his overcoat and $9.

—Joseph Kitts went into the Third District Station on Saturday night to enter a complaint, when he was recognized as an individual for whom a warrant was issued last February. He admitted the charges, which were preferred against him at that time, viz: that of robbing a jewelry store, No. 459 North Tenth street, of two gold watches; a store, No. 433 North Tenth street, of a tray of gold rings; and a store on Girard avenue, near Sixth street. Alderman Carpenter bound him over for trial.

The Board of Surveys.—The regular stated meeting was held this morning, President Kness in the chair. The following sewers and drains were ordered to be constructed and laid: —A three-feet sewer on Sansom street and Thirty-seventh street; on Thompson street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-second; on Market street, between Fortieth and Forty-first; a two feet six inch sewer on Green street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; a ten-inch pipe on Swanson street, between Almond and Mead streets; an eight-inch pipe on Germantown avenue, between School and Armat streets; and a twelve-inch pipe on Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, in lieu of the three-feet sewer authorized.

The plan of the proposed extension of the West Philadelphia Railway Company was agreed to.

A special meeting of the Board was ordered for Monday next, when it would proceed in a body to the Twenty-first ward, and there transact such business as may be presented. Adjourned.

Hearing Before a United States Commissioner.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Edward McGoldrich had a hearing upon the charge of illicit distillation.

Revenue Officer Hellman sworn—I examined the books at the Tax Receiver's office and found property No. 1222 Salmon street assessed in defendant's name; also found that he lived on the premises.

Andrew B. Jones sworn—Am a police officer in the Eleventh district; know that distillation has been carried on in premises No. 1222 Salmon street; have seen a still there; on October 9th visited the place; the still was in operation; saw no one there; heard no one say who lived there; have seen defendant in the house; can't say whether he lives there or not; never saw him there while distillation was going on.

Case continued until Friday next, at 12 M.

Police Arrests.—The number of arrests made by the police during the past month was 3464, which number was divided among the various districts as follows:—

District.		District.	
1	214	13	39
2	326	14	48
3	325	15	30
4	233	16	175
5	286	17	178
6	156	18	226
7	46	Reserve	152
8	140	Harbor Police	29
9	134	Park	15
10	209	Day Sergeants	15
11	120	Beggar Detectives	54
12	183	Chesnut Hill	8

Building Permits.—The number of permits issued during the past month by the Inspectors for the erection of buildings and alterations was as follows:—

Boiler-house	1	Stables	19
Engine and boiler-house	1	Shops	14
Churches	4	Sugar-house	1
Coach houses	3	Stores	9
Factories	2	Warehouses	3
Ice house	1	Total	417
Market house	1	Alterations and additions	98
Offices	8		
Sheds	3	Grand total	514
Skating Rink	1		

McClellan.—This morning General George B. McClellan, at the residence of his brother, Dr. McClellan, on Walnut street, below Eleventh, was presented with a certificate of life membership by the James Page Library Company. The association were present, and the General personally returned his thanks to Colonel James Page, who was the spokesman in behalf of the Library.

A Dry Goods House Robbed.—The dry goods store of F. Schuellermann & Co., No. 25 North Ninth street, was broken into some time between Saturday evening and this morning, and robbed of twenty handsome broche shawls. An entrance is supposed to have been effected through the rear window shutters.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Attorneyship.

Installation of Mr. Sheppard.—In the Court of Common Pleas, this morning, before a full Bench, and in the presence of a large concourse of members of the Bar, Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., read the certificate of the Return Judges of the last election, setting forth that Mr Furman Sheppard had been elected to the office of District Attorney, and asked that the oath of office should be administered to him, in the same manner as in the case of the Attorney-General, according to the provisions of law. All the Judges arose, and likewise the lawyers, and the oath was given in the following form:—

"You, Furman Sheppard, do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth, and will perform your official duties with fidelity, so help you God."

The oath having been subscribed the parties and judges repaired to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where Mr. Mann caused to be read the certificate from the Common Pleas that the oath of office had been duly administered. In fitting language he introduced Mr. Sheppard as his successor, and saying that during all his long official career he had never swerved from his sworn fidelity to the community and to the court, he retired from his office, saying that Prometheus in casting off his heavy chains felt no more the pleasure of freedom than would he in going out from the threshold of this court to-day.

Judge Allison gave his willing testimony to Mr. Mann's faithfulness to his trust, and to his eminent ability as a prosecutor, and extended a warm welcome to Mr. Sheppard to the discharge of his duties. The other Judges concurred in these sentiments.

Mr. Sheppard said he could not, after what had passed, forbear extending his warmest thanks to Mr. Mann for the characteristically kind manner in which he had introduced him to the Court, and that, upon entering into this new life he was conscious of no other feeling than a desire to do impartially his whole duty as a public officer, and to make his intercourse with the bench and bar, officially and personally, pleasant and agreeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—The November term of the Court was opened this morning by Judge Pierce. G. P. Thompson, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and that body received the instructions of the Court, and retired to business. The petit jury was formed, and discharged until Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The Judge announced that he would sit in Court to-morrow to grant writs of habeas corpus and relief against unlawful arrests at the polls.

THE DIVER.

Death of the Celebrated John G. Green.

John G. Green, of Buffalo, had the reputation of being the best diver on the lakes, and there are few sailors who have not heard of him and his feats. A few days since he committed suicide, and the Buffalo *Express* relates an incident in his life as follows:—

John G. Green, the diver, whose unhappy death by his own hand we chronicled recently, was in his time the principal actor in a mute drama, the story of which is an illustration of the fact that as we unconsciously tread every day on the graves of past generations, so we daily meet in every walk of life those whose hearts are the living tombs of buried hopes. Early in life he became deeply attached to a young lady in Chelsea, Mass., the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a wealthy citizen. The attachment was reciprocated, and although the father of the lady looked with no favorable eye upon what he considered an unequal engagement, he wisely forebore from active opposition. In return, Green pledged himself never to claim the hand of his affianced until he had accumulated sufficient to enable him to retire from a vocation so full of peril in its nature and uncertain in its results. Lighted on by the star of hope, he became the most daring and enterprising submarine operator of his time, now plunging down among the weird yet strangely beautiful caves of the tropical seas, which held the wrecked galleons of Spain, and then exploring the bottom of Lake Erie for the sunken treasures of our inland commerce. Such enterprise brought its reward, and he was enabled to look upon the consummation of his hopes as very near at hand.

When he undertook to rescue the treasure from the sunken steamer Atlantic, he meant that it should be his last job of diving, and he communicated this fact with radiant face to the few friends who shared the cherished secret of his life. He entered enthusiastically upon his task, and this very impatience proved his ruin. During the progress of his work he imprudently insisted on descending while warm, against the remonstrance of his comrades.

The result is well known. He was seized with paralysis and was dragged to the surface more dead than alive. From that attack he never recovered. He dragged out the miserable remnant of his life a melancholy wreck in health and in hope. Moody and disconsolate, he sought in the intoxicating glass temporary relief from the sorrow which oppressed him. At length he has rashly ended his misery and his life altogether, and found in the suicide's grave the pence he vainly sought elsewhere."

DISASTER.

Explosion of a Locomotive on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 31.

In the neighborhood of about twenty miles from this city is a station on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad known as Gravel Pit. On Thursday night last, about eight o'clock, a special freight train that left this city at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock stopped at that place for the purpose of taking on wood. Shortly after the train stopped, while the brakeman was passing the wood aboard the tender, the engineer oiling the engine, the fireman piling the wood as it came aboard, and the conductor and a party of boys who had gathered about to see the locomotive standing alongside the engine, a powerful freight locomotive, christened "No. 19," exploded her boiler with a report that was heard for miles around, and a force that killed the conductor, fireman, and one of the boys outright, and wounded two or more of the boys, who have since died. The engineer, and a brakeman named Henry Howe, brother of the conductor, were also injured quite severely. So terrible was the force of the explosion that the engine was shattered into a thousand fragments, some of which were blown to the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, a distance of nearly a mile, while others, large and small, have since been picked up all around the scene of the accident within a radius of a thousand yards. The wood in the pile alongside was sent flying in the air in every direction, and a stationary engine, used for sawing the wood, and the house that enclosed it, were blown to fragments. The conductor, Mr. Mills, was lifted up and blown against the wood-pile, struck in the face and body with several fragments of the boiler, and so fearfully mangled and burned by the escaping steam as to be almost unrecognizable. Both legs were broken, his body crushed to a jelly, face and neck gashed, and skull crushed. The fireman, John Mullone, who was standing near the fire doors, in a position to feel the full force of the explosion, was also horribly mangled and instantly killed. His limbs were broken, body covered with cuts and bruises, and skull blown off and brains scattered all over the river side of the water tank. One of the boys, named John Smith, son of one of the employees of the road, was blown a distance of 300 yards against a gravel bank and instantly killed. He was about twelve years of age. His brother, a few years younger, was also blown a long distance, together with the flying wood, and so badly injured that he has since died.

The other boy, Thomas Murphy, about fifteen years old, was lifted up and thrown a distance of fifty feet against a wood pile, which fell on his body, completely hiding it from view. He died a few minutes after being taken from the debris. His little brother, about six years of age, was thrown a distance of forty feet, into a lot of tall weeds, where he was shortly afterwards found, crying lustily, but comparatively unhurt. How the engineer, Mr. Gardner, who was standing within three feet of the engine when she exploded, escaped death is a mystery. He was knocked down and pretty seriously injured in the head, shoulder, and hip.

Henry Howe, the brake-man, had his hip and knee crushed, and received internal injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal. Several other persons, whose names we were unable to learn, were slightly bruised and scratched by the flying fragments.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 18 stu 1023 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
New style of VISITING CARDS.
Call and examine our SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsstm No. 918 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwsstm No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Olmstead Post Office Frauds—The Alabama Claims and their Settlement—Military Changes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The Attempt

of Parkhurst, Deputy Marshal of Michigan, to kidnap Mr. Towers, one of the parties alleged to be implicated in the Olmstead

Post Office Fraud,

for the purpose of carrying him to Michigan, is severely censured by the Government officers here, and the conduct of the officer will be fully examined into, and he will probably be dismissed.

It is given out that there will be other changes in the

Commanders of Military Departments

besides Reynolds. The President maintains that they are exceeding their authority in the States which are admitted to representation in Congress.

Voluminous Despatches

were received from Europe from Minister Johnson relating to the

Alabama Claims,

but their contents will not be made public until the return of Mr. Seward.

FROM WORCESTER, MASS.

Sad Ending of a Halloween Celebration.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 2.—At Milford on Saturday night, while a party of young Irish people were celebrating All Halloween with games, the girls went into a neighboring field to procure cabbage, and were fired upon by the owner, Bartholomew O'Donnell, a man about 60 years of age, and Miss Bridget Murray, of Boston, was killed, the ball passing through her head, causing death in an hour. O'Donnell, when arrested, had on a large cavalry sabre and a large navy revolver, with two barrels discharged. He was found in his house, and appeared perfectly unconcerned and indifferent about the matter. The Coroner's inquest, held on Sunday, agrees with the above facts.

Schooner Sunk.

Port Rowan, Canada, Nov. 2.—The schooner Scandinavian, from Chicago for Oswego, with 12,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore off here on Saturday, and sank. The crew were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 2—stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 48¾; Erie, 44; Cleveland and Toledo 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 112 New York Central 125¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 35; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 89½; Hudson River, 13¾; 5-20s, 1862 10½; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 108; do. new, 106¾@111; 10-40s, 100. Gold, 133¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

New York, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet but firm at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales of 7000 barrels superfine at $ 50@6 25; extra at $6 40@6 65; choice at $6 70@7 60; fancy at $7@9 65. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firmer and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 58,000 bush. mixed Western at $1 13½@1 14. Pork $27 for new Mess. Lard dull; steam, 17@17½c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore Nov. 2.—Cotton firm and held at 25½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime and choice, $2 35@2 40. Corn dull; white, $1@1 05 for old; yellow, $1@1 05 for old; new 80@85c. Oats dull at 76c. Rye, $1 38@1 40. Pork quiet at $29 50. Bacon, rib sides 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 13½c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¾	Toledo & Wabash	62
N. Y. and E. R.	40½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	99
Ph. and Res. R.	98	Adams Express	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87	U. S. Express Co.	47
Chi. and N. W. com	90½	Tennessee 6s, new	71
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¾	Gold	133¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	104¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112¾		

—Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director, furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of October, 1868:—

	Value.
Gold Deposits	$178 277 83
Silver Deposits and Purchases	73 542 87
Total Deposits	$251,800 70

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Gold. Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Fine Bars	19	10,814 59
Total	19	$10,814 59
Silver.		
Dollars	25,000	25 000 00
Half Dollars	30,000	15,000 00
Fine Bars	5	272 06
Total	55,005	$40,272 06
Nickel.		
Five cent pieces	2,158,000	$107 900 00
Three cent pieces	155,000	4,650 00
Total	$2,313,000	$112,550 00
Bronze.		
One cent pieces	1 050,000	$10,500 00
Two cent pieces	315,000	6 300 00
Total	1,365,000	$16,800 00
Recapitulation.		
Gold coinage	19	$10 814 59
Silver coinage	55 005	40 272 06
Base coinage	3 678,000	129 350 00
Total No. pieces	3 733,024	$180,466 65

—General Schurz has met with extraordinary success in his trip through North Missouri. He has had enormous meetings, most enthusiastic and successful, and finds the people fully aroused.

☞ SUPREME COURT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

In view of the recent decisions upon the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens, particularly the opinion of Judge Brewster, as reported in the *Public Ledger* of to-day, our opinion is that it will be the plain and undoubted duty of election officers, on the election to be held to-morrow, when a certificate of naturalization is presented at an election poll, having the signature of a Prothonotary and the seal of a competent court, to receive such paper. We are further of opinion that the naturalization papers sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court are issued from a court competent to grant naturalization papers, and that any election officer rejecting them will subject himself to an action for damages at the hands of the party aggrieved, and after the decision of Judge Brewster in the cases just heard before him, such officer, as he cannot plead ignorance of the law, will place himself in peril of a criminal prosecution.

GEORGE W. BIDDLE,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
DAVID W. SELLERS,
ISAAC GERHART,
H. M. PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
WILLIAM S. PRICE,
EDWARD OLMSTED,
JAMES E. GOWEN. 1¼

FOURTH EDITION

THE WEST.

Mining News—The Indian Outrages—Affairs in St. Louis.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Colorado Mines—Indians in the Northwest.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—A Denver despatch says Mr. Weare, the Commissioner sent by Napoleon to examine the Colorado mines, has organized a French company with $1,000,000 capital to build a tramway from the coal beds, with a view of furnishing cheap fuel for the smelting works and also agrees to construct a gas works here in ninety days.

An Omaha despatch says the Indians displaced a rail on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Sidney, on Saturday, by which a freight train was thrown from the track and the fireman killed, the whole train being wrecked.

The trains going west were obliged to return in consequence of the appearance of a large body of Indians. Troops from Forts McPherson and Russell have been sent to protect the railroad men. All was quiet at the last accounts. Five desperadoes were hung near Gilmore, on Friday, by a Vigilance Committee.

A despatch to the *Republican* says that Governor Clayton has declared the registration invalid. This will especially affect the two Congressional districts.

The assassination of Congressman Hinds was the result of a private difficulty, and the Democrats universally condemn the act.

From New York.

New York, Nov. 2.—Superintendent Kennedy, of the police force, undertook to-day to issue a general order to the police, directing them to take prisoners arrested fraudulent voting before the United States Commissioner. This is said to be in contravention of law.

Two of the Police Commissioners, Bosworth and Brennan, will issue instructions to the force not to obey the orders of the Superintendent unless issued by authority of the Board. After the election, it is said, Kennedy's action is to be made the basis of an indictment against him.

From Poughkeepsie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 2.—There was considerable excitement here yesterday in consequence of the sudden illness of all the scholars in the Military Academy here, consequent upon eating of poisoned cheese. The teachers were quite ill yesterday, and about sixty of the scholars were quite sick, but to-day all are better and in a fair way of recovery.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 Pa 6s, 1 ser	103½	200 sh Big Mt	b30. 4½
$5 w Cy 6s, New	b 2½	100 do	6½
$100 do. New	10	100 sh Lit Sch R	4½
$100 do. New	102¾	1 sh Minehill	57¾
$100 do. New	1 1½	200 sh Read R	30 49
$10000 do. New, la.	2 3	do	910. 49
$800 N P R 6s	c. 9½	200 do	2d. 49
$100 C & Am 6s, '83	89	100 do	c. 49
$2500 Leh N 6s '72	91	100 do	60. 49
1 sh Cam & Am	178¾	1 0	do 60. 49
200 sh Phil & E	b30. 26	100 do	990. 49¼
3 0 do	b 5. 26		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser	85.10 4½	70 sh Leh V R	18. 5¾
$200 City 6s, New	1 02¾	30 do	18. 25
$100 Read 6s, '42-80	93	200 sh Read R	810. 49
$25 Sch N 6s, '72	99	2 0 do	30 1-16
$ 00 Sch N 6s, '82	71	100 do	c. 49

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuthf PHILADELPHIA.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 25 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
1000 ... 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—Duty: 2½ ₱ ct. ₱ lb.
Pot, 1st sort 100 lbs 8 75 @8 87
Pearl, 1st sort 10 @ — —
CANDLES—Duty: 24c. ₱ lb.
Sperm, ₱ lb 48 @ 50
Do. pl. L. P. & Co. 56 @ —
Do. Ohio & Sperm 60 @ —
Adam'ne City 21 @ 23
Adam'e State — @ —
COAL—Duty: 40c. @ $1 25 ₱ ton.
Lehigh Upton — @ —
Lehigh Pottsville — @ —
Sidney — @ —
Pictou — @ —
Anth. 2240 lb 7 00 a 8 00
COCOA—Duty: 3 c. ₱ lb.
Maracaibo 15 a —
Guayaquil " " 15 a 16½
Para " " 15 a 15½
St. Dom'o " " — a —
COFFEE—Duty: 5c ₱ lb
Java, W't'e, ₱ lb 21 a 23
Jamaica 14½ a —
Laguayra 15 a 16
Maracaibo 14½ a 16½
St. Dom. cash 14 a 15½
COPPER—(Rupper)—Duty: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and sheathing, 3c ₱ lb.
American Ingot 23 a 25½
Sheath'g new (nails) ₱ lb 33 a —
Sheath'g old 20 a 21
Sheath'g yel 26 a —
Pig, Lake 25 a —
Bolts 25 a —
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol 2 40 a —
Aloes, ₱ lb 21 a —
Aloes Socotrine 75 a 85
Alum 2½ a 3½
Annatto, good 14 a —
Argols ref. gio 22 a 26
Arsenic, pow'r, ₱ lb 2½ a —
Assafœtida 28 a 40
Balsam Copivi 85 a —
Balsam Tolu 1 15 a —
Bismuth, Pa. 3 a 3 50
Berries, Persian 27 a 31
Berries, Turk. — a —
Bi-carb. Soda, gd 3½ a 4
Borax, refined 26½ a 27
Bromine, oil — a 6
Brimstone, for — a 5½
Brimstone, Am. 65 @ 6 a —
Camphor, ₱ lb 80 a —
Camphor, ref. 1 20 a —
Cantharides 1 65 a —
Car. Ammonia 15 a —
Cardamoms, Pa. 1 25 a 1 40
Castor Oil 22 a 25
Chamomile Fl. 15 a 50
Chlorate Potash, gold 24 a 35
Cochineal, Hon 79 a 85
Cochineal, gold — a 70
Copperas, Am. — a 2
Cream Tartar, gd 29 a —
Cubebs, E. I. — a 30
Cutch, gold — a 8
Epsom Salts 3½ a 4
Gamboge 1 75 a 2 00
Gum Arabic, sifts 85 a 28
Gum Arabic, pkd. 45 a 75
Gum Benzoin 50 a 85
Gum Myrrh, E. I. — a —
Gum Myrrh, Ty 55 a —
Gum Tragacanth 35 a 40
Gum Tragacanth, flake 60 a 1 00
Hyd. Pota. Ing. and Fr. gd 3 65 a 3 85
Ipecacuanha, Br 3 00 a 3 75
Jalap in bd gd 85 a 90
Lac Dye 25 a 55
Licorice Paste 24 a 40
Madder, Dutch gold 12 a 13
Madder, French gold 15 a —
Manna, small flake 95 a —
Manna, large flake 1 70 a 1 75
Nugalis, bl. 35 a —
Nut Galls 6 87½ a 8 50
Oil Bergt 2 50 a 3 00
Oil Cassia 3 50 a —
Oil Lemon 4 00 a 4 50
Oil Peppermint 5 a 5 50
Oil Orange — a —
Opium, Turk 8 67½ a —
Ox. Acid ₱ lb 35 a —
Phosphorus 35 a 85
Prus. Potash 38 a —
Quicksilver 76 a 77
Rhubarb, Chi 2 25 a 3 25
Saleratus, c'h 20 a —
S. Am'ne gd 8 a 8½
S. Soda, gold 1 10 a 1 00
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold 25 a 30
Sarsa'lla, Mex. in bd gold — a 14
Senna, E. I. 20 a —
Senna, Alex 25 a 28
Shellac 41 a 51
Soda Ash 3 50 ₱ c. gold 2 87½ a 2 90
S. Lead, ₱ gd — a 25
Sulph. Quin. 2 40 a 2 45
Tar. Acid, gd 49 a —
Verdigris, gd 30 a 31
Vitriol, Blue 10 a 11
Vitriol, White 10 a 11
FEATHERS—Duty: 30 ₱ ct.
Prime West'n 85 a 90
Tennessee 75 a 80
FISH—Duty: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon, $1; Other Pickled, $1 50 ₱ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod new 7 37½ a 7 50
Pickerel, scale 5 00 a —
Pickled Cod 2 50 a —
Mack'l No. 1 — a —
Mackerel No. 1, small 16 00 a 16 50
Mack, 2 or 3 M 12 50 a —
Mack, 3 M 11 50 a —
Salm'n Pic N. 2 26 00 a 26 50
Salmon Pic No. 1 — a —
Shad, Ct. No. 1, ₱ bbl. — a —
Herring, pkd. — a —
Herring, bx 45 a 48
Herring, No. 1 — 28 a 30
FLAX—Duty: $15 ₱ ton.
North Riv. ₱ lb 16 a 24
FLOUR AND MEAL—Duty: 20 ₱ cent.
Sour 6 25 a 8 50
Ex. Ander'n, Ind., Ohio, & Mich. 7 75 a 10 00
Ohio Shipping 7 50 a 8 50
Ohio ex. bds. 8 50 a 10 00
Genesee do. 10 00 a 11 00
Canada Sup. — a —
Canada extra — a —
Brandywine — a —
Georgetown — a —
Calliford's 8 00 a 12 00
Oregon — a —
Alexandria — a —
Balt. Howard st — a —
Rye Flour 6 00 a 8 00
Corn Meal 5 25 a 5 00
do. Brandy'e 6 40 a —
do. Punch — a 9 00
FRUIT—Duty: Dried, 5c.; Almonds, 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Raisins, Grapes 2c, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ₱ cent.
Raisins, ₱ box — a 3 50
Raisins, bch & layr 4 20 a 4 40
Currants, ₱ lb 12½ a 13½
Citron — a 30
Almonds Sicily soft shell 13 a 14
Almonds shell d. 45 a 50
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, other skins 10 ₱ cent ad val.
Beaver ₱ pce
" North ₱ lb 1 50 a 4 00
" Southern 1 40 a 2 00
" Western 1 00 a 3 00
Otter No. 1 ₱ pce 2 00 a 7 00
" Western 3 00 a 5 00
Red Fox n'th 75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th 10 a —
" West. com 10 a 40
" North 50 a 1 00
Mink North'n 2 00 a 8 00
" Western 2 00 a 7 00
Marten, N'th 5 00 a 20 00
Goat, Curacoa 40 a 55
" Mex. ₱ lb — a —
Deer, sisal ₱ lb — a 45
" S. Juan — a 41
GRAIN—Duty: 10 a 20 cts.
Wheat, white 2 40 a 2 70
" Calif. 2 40 a 2 75
" Ohio — a —
" Mich., w. 2 25 a 2 75
Chicago, No. 1 1 75 a 1 80
do. No. 2 1 60 a 1 70
do. No. 3 1 41 a 1 53
Milwa'k, No. 1 1 60 a 1 62
do. No. 2 2 20 a 2 25
do. No. 3 — a —
Rye state 1 10 a 1 65
Corn, Ho. w'y. 1 25 a 1 27
" " yellow — a —
" " mixed 1 16 a 1 17
" Western 1 16 a 1 17
Barley 1 80 a 2 00
Barley, malt — a —
Oats, State 73½ a 74
" Ohio 73½ a 74
" Jersey — a —
Peas, blue ₱ bu — a —
GUNPOWDER—Duty: 4 cents ₱ lb. and 20 ₱ ct. ad val.
Blasting $3 25 ₱ k — a 4 00
Shipping — a 4 50
Rifle 6 50 a —
HAY—
New bis $100 ₱ 60 a 70
HEMP—Duty: Russia $40; Manilla $75; Jute $15; Italian $40; Sun and Sisal, $15 ₱ ton.
Russia, Cl't'n gold a 300 00
Sisal, gold — a 10½
Manilla, ₱ lb, gold — a 12
Jute, gold 5½ a 6
Amer. und'd 160 00 a 170 00
Do. dressed 275 00 a 315 00
HIDES—Duty: 10 ₱ cent. ad valorem, gold
R. G. & B. Cayes
Gin bit Cow 11½ a 12
Do. do. gr. sltd 21 a 22½
Oronoco 19½ a 20
San Juan 17½ a 18½
Savanilla, etc. 12 a 13
Maracaibo & d 14 a 15
Maranh'm ex c 12 a 13
Matamoras 14 a 14½
P. Cabello 17½ a 18½
Vera Cruz 17½ a 18½
Dry Monte g'd 11 a 13
California dry 12 @ 13
Calcutta Buff. gd 12½ @ 13
Do. Kips ₱ pce 15½ @ 16
Do. green 12½ @ 13½
Green Mexican — @ —
City Slaughter 15 @ 15½
HONEY—Duty: 20c. ₱ gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid. 75 @ 80
Cuba in bond gold 64 @ 65
HOPS—Duty: 5 Cents ₱ lb.
1868 15 @ 25
1866-7 5 @ 20
Bavarian 15 @ 25
IRONS—Duty: 30 ₱ cent. ad val.
Oz, B. & S. & R., G. & C. — a 6.00
INDIGO—Duty: Free.
Bengal, ₱ lb 1 10 a 2 05
Madras good 90 a 1 10
Manilla, good 70 a 95
Caracc'as, gold 80 a 1 05
Guatemala, gd. 1 32½ a 1 50
IRON—Duty: Bars $17; R. R. $70 ₱ ton; Boiler and Plate, 1½c. ₱ lb; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1½@1¾c. ₱ lb. Pig, ₱ ton Sheet, 3c. ₱ lb.
Pig, English, & Scotch, gd 37½ a 4
Boiler Plate, 40 00 a 44 00
Pig, American, 40 00 a 44 00
Bar Eng. ref. 100 00 a —
Bar Eng'sh 90 00 a —
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ₱ lb 12½ a 13½
Sheet, English & American — a —
LEAD—Duty: Pig $2 00 ₱ 100 lbs; Pipe and Sheet, $2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.
Galena — a —
Spanish, gold 6 40 a 6 45
Bar, pat 8 50 a —
Sheet & Pipe 11 00 a 11 50
LEATHER—Duty: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ₱ cent. ad val
Oak (S) Lt. ₱ lb 38 a 42
Oak middle 38 a 46
Oak, heavy 40 a 46
Oak crop 42 a 45
Hemlock, light 28 a 29
Hemlock, mid 27½ a 29
Hemlock, heavy 25 a 28
Hemlock, dam 19 a 22
LIME—Duty: 10 ₱ cent. ad val.
Rockland, com 1 75
Limestone 2 00
LUMBER—Duty: 20 ₱ cent. ad val. Wholesale Prices
Timber, W. P. ₱ cubic foot — a —
Timber Oak, Ore — a —
Timber, Geo. P. (by car) ₱ cft — a 33
Mast's Spruce per M 19 00 a 22 00
Spruce, 1 Inch 15 a 16 00
Do. 1½ a